INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.

REGD. NO. B 1687

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies should do better.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XIX NO. 154 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

Jurors Return Verdict Of "Not Guilty" In Chirner Shooting Case.

END OF A LONG DRAWN COMPLICATED TRIAL.

Judge Sanjana Reserves Orders Till To-day.

ACCUSED IN POLICE CUSTODY FOR OVER 7 MONTHS

A verdict of "Not guilty" on all the charges against all the 47 accused in the Chirner Shooting Case was returned by the jury after two hours' deliberations in the court of Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Wednesday.

A similar verdict of "not guilty" on all the counts against all the accused was returned individually by the gentlemen of the jury as assessors.

The Judge thanked the jury profusely for their three months ordeal for listening to "one of the most complicated cases heard during recent times" and discharged them. He reserved orders till Thursday.

—:o:—

JUDGE SANJANA CONCLUDES HIS SUMMING UP IN CHIRNER CASE

—:0:—

Jurors' Verdict After Four Hours Deliberation

When the proceedings commenced on Wednesday morning there was a larger crowd of spectators than usual including a large number of relatives of the accused coming from different villages. The Judge resumed his charge to the jury and dealt with the evidence against each accused.

He said that the usual practice for a judge was not to express his opinion but he felt that he would not be fairly discharging his duties if he did not express his opinion in a case of this complexity and magnitude where numerous issues were inter-mixed in almost bewildering confussion, but he asked the jury to bear in mind that it was only an indication of his opinion and they had to form their independent decision. He further asked them to banish from their minds all extraneous considerations and put out any opinion that they might have formed on the merits of the Civil Disobedience Movement of which the case was an outcome.

DON'T TREAT IT AS A POLITICAL ISSUE.

He also asked them not to treat it as a political issue between the Government and the people and not to allow their political views to intrude in the case.

The Judge then alluded to the different charges against the accused. The most important of them he said was the charge of murder brought against the first five and the seventh accused. They had to see whether there could be any possible doubt that the round guard Shevde and the three constables, Tawte, Kadam and Savant were victims of mob fury and a section of the crowd on the maidan had after gun fire seized with murderous frenzy and pursued the fleeing constables and Government officials with that object and belaboured to death such of them as fell in their hands. They had to bear in mind the spots where the corpses were found and the injuries on their body and to consider the oral evidence. They had to decide whether accused No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 had at least not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt to have been members of an unlawful assembly that pursued the police.

In so far as the oral evidence spoke to the actual part taken by each of those accused in the assaults there might be some grounds of uncertainty but in so far as it pointed out their association in the unlawful assembly at that stage he asked if that evidence was not fairly large independent and untainted to carry conviction to a reasonable mind. Against accused No. 7 there was solitary evidence of 'Alya Bitkya, the deaf witness and it was difficult to reconcile with the mark of injury on the body of Shevde.

FOUR HOURS' DELIBERATIONS.

The Judge then asked the Jurors to retire and consider their verdict. He informed them that they would have first to give their opinion on four counts of murder, dacoity, conspiracy and robbery as jurors and then on the other charges their individual opinion as assessors. The jury retired at 1-45 p.m. and concluded its deliberations after full four hours.

"NOT GUILTY."

On their return at 4-45 p.m. the Judge asked the foreman of the Jury Mr. D. G. Mulley if they were unanimous in their verdict. "Yes Sir" was the reply. "What is your verdict on the murder charge" asked the Judge to which the foreman said firmly "Not guilty."

Judge: You mean that none of the accused are guilty?

Foreman: "No one is guilty."

Judge: "What is your verdict on the charge under Section 149 viz. conspiracy to murder?"

Foreman: "Not guilty."

The jury also held that the accused were not guilty of charges of conspiracy to commit theft of forest property, commit murderers or cause grievous hurt and forming unlawful assembly.

ASSESSORS' VERDICT.

The Judge then asked Mr. Mullay his individual opinion as an assessor about the different charges and to every question the reply was "Not Guilty" The other assessors also concurred. The Judge thanked the jury and discharged them and reserved orders till to-day (Thursday).

FULL STORY OF CHIRNER SHOOTING CASE

A Prolonged Trial. And Many Withneses

"Not guilty" was the unanimous verdict pronounced by the jury in what is known as the Chirner Firing Case which arose out of the sensational and tragic events that followed the forest Satyagraha in Chirner, a village near Panvel, on the fateful afternoon of September 25 of last year.

The Satyagraha, in which over 5,000 villagers participated, was admitted by the prosecution to be quite peaceful up to a certain stage and culminated owing to various causes into a disturbance. The police resorted to firing and the scene of the Satyagraha was converted into a battlefield.

THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT.

The mamlatdar, Mr. Joshi, dropped down dead as a result of

(Continued on page 7).

Gentlemen Of The Ju... In Chirner Case

The following gentlemen formed the panel of 9 Jurors who returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" in the Chirner Case.

(1) Mr. D. G. Mulley (Foreman).
(2) Mr. Abraham Moses.
(3) Mr. Kazi Giyasuddin.
(4) Mr. R. B. Kharkar.
(5) Mr. J. M. D'Abrea.
(6) Mr. A. [illegible] Henriques.
(7) Mr. G. G. Chaubal.
(8) Mr. Joseph Rebello and
(9) Mr. Mir Alauddin.

LATHI CHARGE ON A FUNERAL PROCESSION

Incident In Kashmir

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 1.

Lathi charges are reported from Srinagar.

The dead body of a Kashmiri girl who was missing for the last four days was found in a bag in drain. After the "post mortem" examination the corpse was handed over to the public. About 1000 bare-headed Kashmiri Pandits, mostly students joined the funeral procession. The procession had barely covered 200 yards when it was held up by the police who ordered them not to take the body through the city.

LATHI CHARGE.

As the processionists, it is alleged, tried to move forward the police charged them with lathis, whereupon the processionists squatted on the ground. Meanwhile the police reinforcements arrived and also more persons joined the procession.

Another attempt to move on was followed by another "lathi" charge. After about half hour the Governor of Kashmir arrived and got the matter settled. The processionists were allowed to proceed to the crematorium without entering the city. Doctors at "post mortem" declared that death of the girl was brought about by a rope being tied round her neck after she was criminally assaulted.

RAINFALL AT SURAT.

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, July 1.

With small showers from this morning the rainfall has begun here and upto the moment of wiring it was raining.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" REACHES HIS HEADQUARTERS

Advises Followers To Observe Truce

PESHAWAR, July 1.

After addressing a meeting of "Red Shirts" in [illegible] villages, Khan Abdul [illegible] Khan, the "Red Shirt" [illegible] has returned to his headquarters at Utmanzai [illegible] to settle the [illegible] have recently ar[illegible] ranks of the Frontier [illegible] Committee. It is understood that on his recent utterings he had stressed scrupulous observance of Irwin-Gandhi Pact.—A.P.

"NO OCCASION FOR GIVING FINANCIAL ASSITANCE TO INDIA"

Premier Assures The Commons

LONDON, July 1.

"No occasion for giving Government of India financial assistance has arisen. I trust and believe that no such occasion will arise", said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons to-day replaying to questions on the subject of his statement.

The Premier added that the statement's object was to remove apprehensions pending the constitutional settlement and the formulation of provisions ensuring maintenance of India's credit.—Reuter.

"Movement For Dethronement Of Morvi Ruler"

—:o:—

50 VOLUNTEERS UNDER FULCHAND SHAH ARRESTED

"TIMES" REPOTER AS STATE GUEST

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 1.

A party of abou[illegible]fifty volunteers under Sjt. Fulchand Shah reached Morvi yesterday morning. Drs. Vora and Lallubhai from Rajkot accompanied them to render first-aid. On the train arriving, the railway police stopped, the volunteers, allowing passengers go out first. The volunteers coming out of the station were stopped by Morvi Police and Mr. Fulchand Shah served with a printed order by the Police Superintendent. The order ran as follows:—

"Whereas we are informed that disatisfaction prevails among young premature boys on account of the instigation by some agitators and mischief mongers all processions, speeches, associations and meetings are prohibited and any outsiders coming for disobedience of the order are prohibited from entering the State."

The order bore the signature of the Secretary, of the State Council. The volunteers declaring disobedience of the order were arrested and taken away in motor buses. Three ladies accompanying the party were also arrested. Sjt. Shivanandji being not in the party was returning by train was called by the police and taken away.

"TIMES" REPORT AS STATE GUEST.

The "Times of India" and "Free Press" representatives reached here yesterday afternoon. The "Times" correspondent was taken as State guest, but "Free Press" man prohibited entry orally by the Police Officer. The "Saurashtra" representative was also disallowed entry. At the time of wiring, the whereabouts of the party are unknown.

Fateh Mahomedkhan, Police Superintendent Rajkot State, reached Morvi yesterday. It is reported that Jatashanker Nanjkad, retired Councillor is deputed to Bombay on hearing about the movement for the dethronement of Morvi Ruler.

[illegible] ADVICE TO CONGRESS SECRETARY

TO OFFER [illegible]

Congress Will Never Break Truce.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 30.

Mahatma Gandhi was informed of arrest of Mr. Dharmadhikari. It was explained that Mr. Dharmadhikari had done nothing which would violate the truce terms and Mahatmaji's instructions were sought as to whether Mr. Dharmadhikari should lend defence or not.

Mahatma [illegible] reply states that Mr. Dharmadhikari should lead defence. Mahatmaji has also called for details of the case.

Mr. Dharmadhikari's case will come up for hearing at Betul on Thursday July 2.

It is held in Congress circles that this arrest is a definite breach of truce terms on the part of the Government.

[illegible] DHIKARI CONFIRMED.

Mr. Dharmadhikari, Secretary Provincial Congress Committee was congratulated at a public meeting held this evening at Chitnis Park with Mr. Poonamchand Ranka in the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Mukker, Deaver, Abhyanker and others.

Barrister Abhyanker said that Congress would never violate the truce terms, though Government did everything in their power to irritate them.

R.T.C. ZNA[illegible] MUSLIMS

Frontier Forward Policy Condemned.

FARIDPUR, June 30.

At the All Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference held here on June 27 and 28 Dr. Ansari presiding a number of resolutions were passed advocating the constitution of

WHITLEY'S "CHARTER" FOR INDIAN WORKERS!

Labour Commission's Report Out

(SEE PAGE 7)

Sind as a separate Province; recommending the same form of Government for N. W. Frontier Province and Baluchistan as in other provinces; holding that under federal constitution there shall be no special constituency for provincial legislatures and no second chamber in provinces; condemning the aggressive forward policy pursued by the Government in regard to the transborder tribesmen; considering that the packing of the Round Table Conference with Muslims belonging to a particular political school was grossly unfair to the Muslim community. Urging landlords and Government to suspend realisation of rents and revenues, respectively, for one year in view of acute economic distress; appealing money landers and banking corporations to suspend realisation of the principal and interest from debtors especially from the cultivating class for one year appealing to the Muslims of Bengal to encourage the use of hand spun and handwoven cloth; condemning Burma Government for failure to protect the life and property of Indians settled in Burma and expressing strong indignation at the actions of the Burman police severing the heads of the 16 dead rebels.

LAST ENGLISHMAN "ELIMINATED"

Wimbledon Championship

LONDON, July 1.

In Semi-Final of Men's Singles in All England Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon to-day, Sidney Wood (America) eliminated the last remaining Englishman Fred Perry 4/6, 7/5, 6/4, 6/2.—Reuter.

PATIALA SPRINGS A SURPRISE

—:o:—

"I Am Not Opposed To Federation"

DRAMATIC TURN IN PRINCES' CONFERENCE

PATIALA SCHEME VEHEMENTLY DENOUNCED

There was a dramatic turn in the deliberations of the Princes and their Ministers at Jal Mahal on Tuesday. The Maharajah of Patiala had circulated copies of his memorandum to all Princes. He refounded his views at considerable length. It is understood that it was generally thought that he would not receive any support; the support he received, it is understood, was [illegible] below his own expectations. He was the only whole-hearted supporter. His Highness received support from his own Prime Minister, the Nawab of Bhawalpur, the Maharajah of Dholpur, Rewa, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, who supported the scheme of Federation on behalf of Patiala, but was not in favour of the proposal to [illegible] ter-proposals in connection with the Federation.

PATTANI'S SUPPORT.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, whose recent attitude towards Federation has caused considerable surprise and disappointment among his many friends, is reported to have declared himself to endorsing the remarks of Maharajah of Dholpur.

SUPPORT TO FEDERATION.

So much for the meagre and doubtful support that His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala secured on the other hand, the opposition was overwhelming in its volume and vehemence. Besides the Chancellor, the Nawab of Bhopal, representatives of most of the important States it is understood, tore the Patiala Scheme to pieces some of them characterising it as 'unreasonable" and un-called for and gave general support to the Federation Scheme as propounded in the Sankey Report, while urging some modification in details. Among those who spoke were, it is understood, the Maharajah of Bikaner, Maharajah of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan Bahadur Ramachari (Baroda) representative of Mysore and Kashmir, Sir Manubhai and Col. Haksar.

MOST SURPRISING.

The most surprising feature of the debate, it is reported, was the attitude of the smaller States which were supposed to be [illegible] of the Patiala scheme. [illegible] representatives, who [illegible] other States, [illegible] Chancellor, the Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir Shanker Pattani and Col. Haksar. The Committee will meet [illegible]

RIOTING BETWEEN JEWS AND NATIONALIST GREEKS.

20 Injured 200 Houses burnt Down.

LONDON, June 30.

Vienna.—The tribute paid by M. Venizelos in the Chamber last week to the loyalty and patriotism of the Jews has done nothing to ease the dangerous friction between the Jews of Salonika and the Nationalist Greeks bent on stirring up an anti-Semitic agitation. Twenty injured were picked up on the "battlefield" after serious rioting to-day, which was started by Christian boys singing offensive songs near the Jewish quarter. 200 small houses in the poorer quarter were burnt down, over 200 families being rendered homeless.—Reuter.

U. P. ZAMINDAR'S LIBERAL GESTURE.

LAND RENTS REMITTED.

LUCKNOW, July 1.

In consideration of severe protracted slump in prices of agricultural produce and with a view to alleviating hardship of the tenantry the Rajah of Jehangirabad has granted liberal remission of land rents to [illegible] tenants.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York
Previous Closing Rate
To-day's Opening Rate
Difference
To-day's Closing Rate
Difference

Broach Parcel
July-August
April-May

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool
Previous Closing Rate
To-day's Opening Rate
Difference
To-day's Closing Rate
Difference plus

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

Spot
Bullion
Forward
Terminal

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—CANDIDATES to learn Watch Repairing Work. Fees moderate. Time 11 to 7 noon. B. ANANTRAO & CO., Alarakhia Block C., Khetwadi 9th Lane. A R5358

WANTED—AGENTS for famous Italian and French Sera, Vaccines and other preparations of highest international repute. The Agent must be willing to invest money. Apply to Suite No. 25, GRAND HOTEL, Ballard Estate, Bombay, between 4 and [illegible] p.m. A

[redacted]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good HORSE for riding, size 15 to 17 hands. Apply with full particulars and price to Mr. AMIN, The Retreat, Shahibag P. O., Ahmedabad. N R 5344

Books & Stamps.

JOURNALISM—POSTAL COURSE by Member of London Journalists' Institute with many years' experience in leading English newspapers. Send for Prospectus to Box No. 1034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E R5353

Educational

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered.) Sukkur, Sind. 5179

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER in good condition, pressure not less than 140 lbs. Write with full particulars to NEW RAMCHAND COTTON MILL CO., Hathras, U. P. N 3220

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—BUICK, 5 Seater Car in good condition for Rs. 1,100. Apply MAVJI, Jaihal Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. A R5357

Public Notices

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION.

will open at Srinagar on 15th August, 1931. Very elaborate and attractive programme is under preparation.

Unique opportunity for visitors and traders interested in the famous Arts and Crafts of Kashmir.

(Sd.) CHET RAM KOHLI,
Secretary,
Exhibition Committeee.
3214

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have REMOVED our OFFICE and SHOW ROOM from Apollo Street to:

KIRTI BUILDING,
Forbes Street, FORT,

from 1st July, 1931.

VITHAL PURSHOTUM & SON,
Engineers & Machinery Importers, BOMBAY
5360.

NOTICE

THE C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD., DADAR

The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held on SUNDAY, the 12th July, 1931, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) in the Kashinath Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to consider the amendment Nos. 24 and onward, to the By-laws of the Bank.

Shareholders are requested to attend.

G. V. DESHPANDE,
Hon. Secretary.
Dadar, 1-7-1931.
R5354.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD.

[redacted] IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible] ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of the [illegible] the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, [illegible] 1931, at 3-30 P. M. at the Registered Office [illegible] Standard Building, [illegible] Road, Fort.

[illegible] purpose of transacting business:—

1. To adopt the [illegible] and the [illegible] and Loss [illegible] year ending [illegible] 1930 [illegible] Sheet as [illegible]
2. To appoint [illegible] by the Board [illegible] Morarji Pa[illegible] and D. N. Sirur [illegible] Directors of the Company under Artice 86 of [illegible] Articles of Association of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration and
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th to SATURDAY, the 25th July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA
Secretaries & Treasurers
Bombay, 29th June, 1931.
3236

S. S. KAGA MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived on 1st July from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 6. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 400 cwts. anti-corrosive paint, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 13th day of July, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1/- to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
W. A. NIVEN.
Hydraulic Engineer.
3241

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

LAXMAN HARI KANHARE, Esqr. NARAYENRAO GOPINATH DEVARE, Esquire,
and
HOMI ADERJI MASTER, Esquire (doing business under the name and style of KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS)

Sirs,

We address this under instructions from our client, Mr. NARAYENDAS BHAICHAND MISTRY of Baroda.

On 1st August, 1930, in consideration of a sum of Rs. 5,000 lent and advanced by our client to you, you pledged with our client 17 Reels of the Negative Copy of the Film entitled "Lanka-ni-Laxmi," and authorised our client to sell the same in case of default of payment of the amount due. A sum of about Rs. 4,000 is now due and payable by you to our client in respect of the aforesaid transaction, which amount in spite of our client's repeated demands you have failed and neglected to pay.

We are, therefore instructed to call upon and require you to forthwith pay the said amount with interest due thereon, and to give you notice that in default of payment thereof within a week from the date hereof, our client will without further intimation sell off the said Film on your account and at your risk and hold you liable for deficit, if any, caused by such sale.

Yours, truly,
MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
3234.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of (1) BABUBHAI RATANLAL LANKAPATI; (2) HASMUKHLAL SAKARLAL LANKAPATI and (3) CHIMANLAL CHOTALAL. ..... Minors.

and

In the matter of the High Court Suit No. 602 of 1931. CHUNILAL DAMODARDAS BELAPURIA & Anr.

vs.

PURSHOTTAM AMBARAM LANKAPATI & Others.

CHUNILAL DAMODARDAS BELAPURIA & Anr. .. Petitioners.

To,
RATANLAL PURSHOTTAM LANKAPATI,
SAKARLAL PURSHOTTAM LANKAPATI,
and
CHOTALAL DEVCHAND LANKAPATI.

TAKE NOTICE that the Judge in Chambers in High Court will on the 17th day of July, 1931, proceed to appoint you or some other fit and proper person or persons to be Guardian-ad-litem of the above three minors for the purpose of this suit, unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1931.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,
The 5th day of May, 1931.
Messrs. [illegible] & HILL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3240.

Amusements

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
J. M. BARRIE'S
Famous War Play
MEDALS
Featuring GARY COOPER and BERYL MERCER

THE EMPIRE
To-day: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Alluring Chinese Star
ANNA MAY WONG
In
THE FLAME OF LOVE
All-Talking, Singing Picture.

THE EMPRESS
TO-D[illegible] 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Talkie Thriller
AFRICA SPEAKS
Adventure in The Unexplored Realms of Africa.

OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 9-30 P. M.
GRANT ANDERSON REPERTORY CO., Presents
"DIVERSION"
A Sex Play by John Van Druten

PA[illegible]EMA 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

ADAM'S
LOVE FOR EVE WAS THE WORLD'S FIRST
ROMANCE!
Wait till you see
GRETA GARBO
IN "ROMANCE"
Next Saturday at
RIALTO TALKIES

RIALTO TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Western Electric Talkie Equipment.
To-day and To-morrow Only.
AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
JEANETTE MACDONALD
and
REGINALD DENNY.
IN
The All-Talking Fox Comedy of Modern Love
OH FOR A MAN!
Also
LAUREL & HARDY COMEDY
NEXT SATURDAY
GRETA GARBO
In
M-G-M. All-Talking Picture
ROMANCE

WIVES
DO YOU WANT A
VIRTUOUS HUSBAND
LET HIM DRINK.
LET HIM SMOKE
LET HIM GAMBLE
WE KNOW A MAN WHO DIDN'T.
But What Did He Do?
BETTY COMPSON KNOWS.
COME AND SEE
VIRTUOUS HUSBAND
AT
PATHE CINEMA.
NEXT WEEK.

COMMENCING 4TH SATURDAY.
A METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER All Talking Musical Romance.
DEVIL MAY CARE
Featuring:
RAMON NOVARRO
with
MARION HARRIS — DOROTHY JORDAN.
HEAR
Novarro's golden voice on the silver Screen.
[illegible] CINEMA,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

What Happened To A Beauty At Jhansi Station.

(From Our Correspondent)

JHANSI, June 26.

A highly interesting story is reported of a beautiful young woman who made her appearance at the third class waiting room here some days ago and left Jhansi yesterday. Her elusive statements drew a host of undesirable attention towards her.

The story is that the girl was probably going with some Fakir to Bhopal with a view to matrimony, but owing to some causes they were compelled to break their journey at Jhansi when the man quietly slipped away leaving her alone in the waiting room.

She was unnoticed for the first few days, but began to draw the attention of Hindus and Mahomedans as she is reported to have given her religion to be Hinduism when a Hindu questioned her and when a Mahomedan was concerned, she would say she was a Mahomedan. She was dressed however in a sari and finally gave her religion as Muslim.

FUSS ABOUT NOTHING.

This dual reply naturally attracted many Hindus and Mahomedans to the spot and also the Police, but the last quietly went away after taking down the necessary notes as some Mahomedan objected to a policeman interfering in religious matters. Meanwhile, the woman got disgusted with all this attension and said that she was out for marriage and she did not understand why there should be much fuss about nothing. This statement of hers brought a host of admirers who gave their hands and even their money at once on the spot. It was, however, settled that the girl should remain under the protection of one scent merchant, but is reported to have been sent to her destination soon after.

INDIAN FOOT-BALL LEAGUE.

The programme of matches is as under:—

SATURDADY, (4th instant): at 5-30 p.m. G. I. P. Railway Laboratory Fc. vs. Zoroastrian Fc.

SUNDAY, (5th instant): at 4-30 p.m. Parel Loyals Fc. vs. Swastika Fc.
and at 5-45 p.m. Friends Union Fc. vs. Parel Sporting Fc.

All the matches will be played in the Bengal Club ground at Parel.

SATURDAY'S AND SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

The current year's Indian Football League Tournament opened in the Bengal Club ground at Parel, on Saturday last.

Portuguese Association Fc., last year's champions meeting the Matunga Hindu Fc. Though the champions won by 3 goals to 1 the score really battrs the winnrors as out of three, two were same-side goals. The Matunga Hindus' forwards looked dash and speed or they could have easily equalised if not won.

Sunday's match was played between Bengal Club and Mahim Sports Fc. in which the former won by the odd goal in three. On the race of the day, the better team, lost through sheer luck. The home team came out with flying colours. The Mahim Sports' team-work was definitely superior to their rival's and they raided the Bengal Club goal on many a occasion but [illegible] Bengal Club's Custodian played [illegible] and [illegible] many fine clearances.

LIBERTY FROM WHAT?

FREEDOM WANTED FROM "COMPULSIONS OR UNREASONED SOCIETY"

The New Republic writes:—

From the earliest use of the word to designate a participant in a movement, or even an adherent to a school of though the liberal has been an apostle of freedom. If that be too drastic a word, its Latin and hence more refined and scholarly brother, liberty, cannot at least be forsworn. If a liberal is not to be defined by his belief in liberty he has no right to the name. The question therefore arises, what kind of liberty those in the United States who are customarily called liberals really now desire.

When liberalism burst forth in Europe, the issues were clear. Men desired freedom of thought as opposed to the dogmatic imperatives of religion, which assumed to include the whole world of the mind and to prescribe what man must believe, not only about God and heavenly salvation, but about the earth and everything therein. The new imperatives of scientific logic had to break this bond; the way had to be cleared for experiment and reason, for the discovery of fresh truth. Men also desired freedom of action as against the earthly rule of the Church, the feudal lords, or the monarchical State. Old classes were breaking up and new classes were rising. New forms of behavior were following the geographical discoveries, the widening trade and the changing techniques of production and exchange. Freedom from mortmain in the control of land, freedom to earn and keep money, freedom to choose and limit one's own rulers, freedom to accumulate and invest capital, and, finally, in the full flower of its nineteenth-century expression, freedom to develop to their utmost the new techniques of production as against interference even from the quasi-democratic state—these were objects of liberalism.

We are sometimes puzzled by the bitter opposition which present-day schools of revolutionary thought of European origin exhibit toward the liberal. Yet, in view of its historical role in Europe, liberalism clearly deserves this corn on the part of anyone who wants a drastically changed economic and social order. For the origins of the order which exists—except where a proletarian revolution has occurred—are clearly liberal. The whole course of eighteenth-century liberalism—philosophic, scientific, political and economic—favored the growth and supremacy of capitalistic society. It favored laissez-faire economics. When in Russia, for instance, the control of the revolution against absolutism was in the balance, it was truly seen that if the liberals won power, the outcome would be a civilization much like those which now exist in France or the United States, whereas if a new type of society was to be the result, non-liberal revolutionaries who did not wish to wait for the slow event of unchecked "social evolution" must gain the ascendancy.

It is a curious historical accident the full significance of which is not appreciated by themselves or by their opponents either on the Right or on the Left, that those who are usually called liberals in the United States are now found in opposition to so much of the existing political and economic regime in this country. For the American Revolution was essentially a liberal revolution. It was permeated with all the eighteenth-century aspirations for freedom. We got rid of a hereditary monarch, of foreign rule of every sort. We established complete freedom of religious conscience. It was with difficulty that anything sufficient powers were reserved for our central government. We are constitutionally hedged about with all sorts of restrictions against abuse of political and civil liberties. The tradition of economic freedom is imbedded in our laws and institutions. We have had to be sure, great struggles to discover just what liberty meant—as in the case where liberty of the slave to earn his living and change his job was opposed to the liberty of the Southern landholder to own slaves and the liberty of the states to decide whether he could or not. We are now engaged in a similar struggle about prohibition. But, on the whole, this nation deserves the name of a liberal democratic republic. Those who, in relation to it, are conservative, are the truly historical liberals in this country. A traditional liberal might logically oppose the government because it does not sufficiently safeguard, or actually interferes with, freedom of speech, of opinion, or of other civil rights. He might bemoan the [illegible] it imposes a [illegible] tariff, or does not sufficiently force competition and break monopolistic corporations. But this is merely American [illegible] mentalism. He could not, logically want any drastic change in the world of production and trade, accumulation and distribution, of the ownership of industry, could not be deeply dissatisfied with the way our civilization behaves. He could not desire a new revolution, even a slow and peaceable one, since his revolution took place a hundred and fifty years ago.

Why is it, then, that so many of those who as children were fired by the spirit of liberty and the American aspiration for individual independence have turned against the results which liberty has produced? Do they no longer want freedom? Or is the freedom which they desire a freedom from some new type of tyrant, a tyranny raised by liberty itself?

There are some intelligent and sensitive individuals, who, bewildered in the welter of modern civilization, do not want liberty of any sort. They want to rest their minds and consciences in some comprehensive absolutism, so that they may find an organized pattern of behavior which can supply them with [illegible] values. These are the persons who retreat to such heavens as religious orthodoxy, or to some European backwater of royalism or feudalism. But the dissatisfied liberals do not really want to surrender freedom of conscience or reason. Their conscience and their reason have led them to their existing dissatisfaction. A dichotomy has appeared in liberalism, wherein its premises are opposed to what appears to be its logical conclusion. The rigorous exercise of reason and experiment, the implacable demand to discover new truth, the confidence in the value of the individual personality, have led liberals to reject the civilization of which these things are supposed to be the basis. When such a dichotomy appears in the course of scientific thought, it is a sign that a new synthesis is impending. A new theory must be discovered to reconcile the two seemingly opposed principles, neither of which can logically be rejected. In this case of social experience, the meaning of such a contradiction must be the same as it is in the case of the reasoning experience of science.

The clue to the difficulty is that liberty is not the best conception with which to define the fundamentals in which American "liberals" really believe. It is true that they cherish the ability to discover new truth by the rigorous exercise of reason, and the ability to act accordingly; they do not want these faculties suppressed by some extraneous and arbitrary power. It is true that liberals do not want the individual personality restricted by some unintelligent or brute force. But, for these ends, something more than liberty is necessary. Such faculties may be thwarted, not merely by the powers of outworn absolutism, but by the chaos of indeterminateness which is the natural accompaniment of planless freedom. We are not concerned to-day with freedom from kings and churches; we are concerned with freedom from the blind compulsions of a disorganized and unreasoned society. Truth, reason and personal fulfilment require not merely freedom from irrational compulsion, but power to work out their proper principles of order. All three are to-day limited by the society which is based on a purely negative conception of liberty. We, both as a society and as individuals, need the power to suppress and control those meaningless liberties which conflict with the possibility of a truly humane and scientific social order—one in which the individual may find his true fulfilment without treading on the happiness and even the very lives of his fellows.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

SELLING ON THE REACTION THEORY.

Absence Of Important Buying

Bombay, July 1.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was easier in absence of any important buying and also by weakness of Wall Street and selling on reaction theory.

Every reasonable thought will agree that after a sharp rise of about 15 per cent during the last fortnight there ought to be some reaction to maintain healthier tone of the market. Thus those who are selling at present are doing so with an idea of replacing purchases on lower levels.

Some operators are influenced by favourable progress of the growing American cotton crop and prefer to await further developments.

However the immediate cause of the decline was the unfavourable turn in the negotiations between France and America regarding the moratorium of War debts. It must be said that the offer of America is welcomed by many countries and England has supported the same. The trouble is rather technical and little to do with the main proposal and well informed people believe that the difference will be made over soon. It is a first step towards the recovery of trade throughout the world and we do not believe it merely a stunt to sell American products. Since the announcement the sentiment has undergone considerable change and now there are many buyers than sellers. This means that we have seen the lowest levels for the time being at least until the new crops begin to move. The textile trade of U. S. A. shows good demand and sales are above production.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of about 8 to 6 points. Under long liquidation a further decline was recorded when prices were quoted 21 points below previous closing. Later on there was a steady improvement and a rise of 18 points from the lowest level was recorded. Towards the close in the absence of any demand prices again eased off and closed at a net decline of 12 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices lost 10 points at 9.05c.

Owing to unfavourable political news the Liverpool cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 15 points. There was fair trade calling which was followed by Alexandria and Bombay buying. Around noon there was better news from Paris and more encouraging reports from Manchester, but, as New York failed to respond, values again receded. The market was then swayed by various rumours mainly of a political nature. Prices closed at decline of 11 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 8 points to 5.43 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures declined 12 points with July 4.29. Egyptian Sakels declined 10 points with January 8.53 and Upper January closed 12 points down to 6.54.

The Alexandria Market was weak and closed at a decline of 14 to 10 points.

CRITICAL CROP MONTHS AHEAD.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Further liquidation in Securities in consequence of delay in French acceptance of moratorium caused weakness in cotton. Garside states in his latest cable:—

"The present relationship to Indian cotton points to a normal relative consumption of Spot American cotton. The average level of commodity prices in America is rising slightly. Leading business information Service publication in America are expressing belief that the general business conditions in this country will show considerable improvement. Sales of cloth by American Mills during the past week have been above current production in the aggregate. The mill situation outside America has improved slightly on the whole."

Apart from the Government acreage report due on the 8th instant, the important factors now pending are the acceptance of the moratorium by France and shortly expected announcement by the Farm Board regarding its holdings.

Should these prove satisfactory we believe operators who have realised profit will again enter the market in view of the critical crop months ahead.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 10.25—03

New York October Lowest 10.08—30.

New York December Highest 10.50 (1-42 p.m.) Lowest 10.32 (11-15 a.m.).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co Liverpool cabled at noon yesterday:—

"Hot weather prevails over the belt.

See nothing in the position to cause a decline other than a reaction."

Messrs. Roberts, Okel and Comeline cabled at 10.30 a.m.

"Think advance has gone far enough for the present. Weather favourable, crop prospects favourable."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelyrk and Co. Liverpool cable re Wheat

"Prefer trading Liverpool. Russia threatens large shipment, but prices very low, improved political situation would strengthen wheat"

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 30th June:—

9 a.m.: Garside cables: End of March stocks of Indian cotton in India are estimated at 5,029,000 against 3,343,000 bales last year. Commodity prices in United States have risen slightly. General belief favours considerable improvement in business conditions. Cloth sales by U S. mills past week were far above current production. Mill situation outside U. S. has improved slightly.

11-30 a.m. Liverpool: Liquidation on unfavourable turn in the negotiation France America regarding Moratorium.

12-29 p.m. Between midnight and daylight light rains in Alabama; warm.

2-50 p.m. New York cables: Textile business very large during the past week, market still steady and fairly active.

Cotton meeting liquidation, fresh buying lighter awaiting International news, crop developments and acreage report. Advise buying on further reaction.

Reuter's cable: New York market was easier in absence of any important buying and also by weakness of Wall Street and selling on the reaction theory.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.62

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 200 eq 4.54

Difference 108 pts eq Rs. 45

New York May (close) 10.87 eq 5.43

Broach A/M (expected) Rs 200 eq 4.54

Difference 89 pts eq Rs. 39

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) October 60 May 37 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS

Yarns Southern Single Skeins 20's per lb 18 cents 23rd June 19¼ cents 30th June.

Yarns Southern 2-ply Skeins, Average grade 40's per lb 32 cents (New Orleans Spot 9.53) 23rd June 33¼ cents (New Orleans Spot 9.74) 30th June.

Yarns Southern 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb 45 cents 23rd June 47 cents 30th June.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 30.

Middling Spot	9.95—.10
July	9.79—.12
October	10.13—.15
December	10.37—.16
January	10.48—.17
March	10.66—.17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 30.

July	.74—.16
October	10.15—.14
Middling Spot	9.74—.16

NEW YORK.

New York, June 30.

New York:—10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	—
October	10.14
January	Unquoted'
March	10.68

New York:—Noon Call.

July	—
October	10.13
January	10.49
March	10.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 30.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports—3,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain—Nil bales.

Day's exports to the Continent—4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

	Opening	Closing
July	5.28	5.25—.11
August		5.29—.11
September		5.32—.11
October	5.32	5.35—.11
November		5.37—.11
December		5.41—'11
January	5.42	5.45—.11
February		5.49—.11
March	5.50	5.54—.10
April		5.58—.10
May	5.58	5.62—.10
June		5.65—.10
July		5.68—
Middling Spot		5.43—.08

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 1.

Following easier advices from New York, our market opened at Rs. 198 for Broach A/M delivery. There was heavy buying by big exporters and something like 20,000 bales passed in their hands. Favourable rumours about political situation improved general feeling. Liverpool opened weak at a decline of 5 points and prices in our market declined to Rs. 200/8. There was renewed buying. Later Liverpool was reported 2 points down and the market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 185
Broach A/M. 202
Oomra July 169/4
Oomra D/J. 173
Bengal July 145/8
Bengal D/J. 150

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 1.

Broach J/A 6,800.
Oomra July 2,600.
Bengal July 2,700.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, July 1.

July	137.20
October	133.90
January	132.50

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 1.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In-full-pressed Bales	2 days	This year
Khandesh	127	319852
Central India	161	327155
Barsi and Nagar	..	164903
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	83938
Berar	512	579051
Central Provinces	306	367753
Total	1106	1842654
Dholera	131	255363
N.W. Provisces	..	89920
Rajputana	145	48964
Sind-Punjab	..	116115
Broach	462	296738
Coompta & Dharwar	540	78205
Westerns-Northens	477	38892
Cocoanada	..	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	257	37278
Persian	..	452
American	5518	125326
Egyptian and African	..	291904
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	378
Total	8636	3222213

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 25th June.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	602	551073
Japan and China	6771	1568803
Coast Ports	..	20887
Up-country by Rail	..	192551
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	27011
Total	7373	2360325

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, July 1.

Wheat Sept.	3 6 6
Linseed Sept.	7 1 0
Castorseed	6 10 0
Cottonseed	2 2 6
Groundnuts	6 3 0
Teelseed	8 0 0
Rapseed	7 12 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0
Myrabolaws	21 0 0
Poppyseed	11 6 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 1.

	Fine
Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F. G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	180
Nagpur Savner Fine	180
Yeotmal Fine	172
Arvi Fine	172
Amraoti Fine	172
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	172
Mulkapur Fine	167
Khandesh Fine	167
Muthia Fine	167
Muthia F. G.	157
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	178
Sailu F.G.G.S.	167
Parbdani F.G.G.S.	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	173
Indore Ujjan Fine	178
Broach Fine	190
Broach F.G.	185
Compta Good	220
Jinja	275
Busoga	283

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 1.

61 Bussan and Co. Sujalpur 179
200 do Munabadar 181.
100 do Bantva 181.
100 do Chalisgaon 167.
90 do Amalner 174.
62 G. G. Kesha & Co. Nedmuch 175.
176 G. G. Kesha & Co. Akola 176
198 do Amraoti 177.
100 do Dabhoi 5 off to Broach.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shurpur 174.
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Ellichpur 178.
121 G. G. Kesha & Co. Paley 186 1/2.
77 Japan T. & Co. Neemuch 173
74 do Mandusar 176.
103 do Pandurna 177.
100 Ralli Bros. Itola 4 off to Broach.
100 Ralli Bros. Miyagaon Broach Rate.
200 Currimbhai Kasganj 154 1/2.

MONEY MARKETS.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 1.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 15th July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 15th August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16 to Mid July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 to Mid. July Mid. Auv.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 Mid-July Mid-August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 Mid-Aug. Mid-Sept.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 3/4
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATE—
New Yorq/London 4.86 5/16 30th ulto.
Shanghai/London Closed 1st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 30th ulto.
London/Paris 124.25 30th ulto.
London/Belgium 34.91 30th ulto.
London/Switzerland 25.13 30th ulto.
London/Italy 92.90 30th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Epchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £4-4-9 3/4 29th ulto. £4.4 4-9 7/8 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 13 3/4 29th inst. 13 1/2 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 13 3/4 29th ulto. 13 1/2 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 29 3/8 29th ulto. 29 3/8 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/32 per cent 29th ulto. 2 1/32 per cent. 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 1/8 per cent 29th ulto. 2 1/8 per cent. 30th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter-Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

Bombay, July 1.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cable this evening.

Between midnight and day break, Scattered showers in Alabama-Warm.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 1.

	bales.
Khandeish	127
Central India	161
Berar	512
Central Provinces	306
Dhollera	131
Rajputana	145
Broach	462
Compta-Dharwar	540
Westerns-Northerns	477
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	257
Americans	5518
Cotton	8636
	cwts.
Wheat	19544
Linseed	1996
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	82
Gingellyseeds	259
Groundnuts	3022
Castorseeds	341
Rice	23712
Myrabollams	215
Mowraseeds	60
Gram	1293
Joowar	1577
	tons.
Coal	190

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 1.

F. P. Bales	1930-31
Receipts to date 30-6-31	8817000
„ Yesterday do	3000
Exports to date do	6608000
Stock at Ports 26-6-31	3066000
„ Interior Towns do.	911000
„ Liverpool 26-6-31	1047000
Visible Supply 26-6-31	5818000
Quantity in Sight do	12987000
„ out of „ 26-6-31	1024100
	1929-30
Receipts to date 30-6-31	8595000
„ Yesterday do	3000
Exports to date do	6683000
Stock at Ports 26-6-31	1680004
„ Interior Towns do	665000
„ Liverpool 26-6-31	856000
Visible Supply 26-6-31	3357000
Quantity in Sight do	13830000
„ out of „ 26-6-31	12210000

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

PRICES IMPROVE AFTER WEAK OPENING

Speculative Counters In Demand

Bombay, July 1.

The Share market opened weak but prices soon improved on active buying particularly speculative shares:—There was increased activity in Tata Steel Shares and prices fluctuated both ways. Bombay Dyeing Shares after declining to Rs 78|12 closed at Rs. 685. Fazal hares hardened to Rs. 358|12. Century shares advanced to Rs. 237|8 on active buying. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 23|2 and after improving annas four dropped to Rs. 22|10. At this level there was good demand and closed at Rs. 23|4. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 405 and after declining to Rs. 397|8 on long liquidation, advanced to Rs. 406|4 on active bull support.

In the Government securities prices fluctuated rapidly. 3 1|2 p.c. opened at Rs. 59|14|6 and after declining to Rs. 59|12 advanced to Rs. 60|3 but closed at Rs. 60|1|6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 1.

Bombay Dyeing 681,78,84,85.
Century 234,37.
Colaba 97.
Crescent 61,62.
Fazul 360,56,58,57,59,56.60.
Indore 351.
Madhowji 22.
Nagpur 350,51.
New Great 133,35.
Pearl 222,23.
Simplex 65.
Swadeshi 284.
Burma 401,390,405,3,6,5.
Hydro 105-10,6.
Tram 106-14,7.
Deff. 277.
Ord. 23,22-14,23-8,23,22-10,23-4.
3 1|2 per cent 59-15,12 1|2,60.
1945-55 100.
Bundi 13-2.
Indian 152,53.
Katni Ord. 158,60.
Alcock 207,13.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 41-12,41-8.

MILLS

Bombay, July 1.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	685
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	120
100 Century	237-8
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	351-4
100 Colaba	97-8
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	62-8
250 Currim.	60
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E D Sassoon D	0-4-8
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	360
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	102-8
1000 Hindustan	1350
100 Indore-Malwa	351-4
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	9
100 Khatau	83-12
100 Kohinoor	131-4
250 Laxmi	840
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	280
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
100 New Great	135-10
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	126-14
250 Pearl	223-12
100 Phoenix	275-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1675
250 Simplex	65
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	284-6
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	677-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-7
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	1045
500-125 Imperial Contr.	263-12
150 India	80-4
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-2
70 Gwalior	87-8
250 Indian	158-12
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40 Katni Df.	640
100 Katni	160
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Sahabad	140-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	15-10
200-100 Oriental	1690
10 Vulcan	5-14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	111-4
1000 Andhra Val P.	970-0
100 Andhra Valley	550
50 Bombay Tram P.	65-8
50 Bom. Tram	107-8
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	106-4
1000 Tata Power R.	1052-8
1000 Tata Power	402-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pramij	800
100 Amritsar Pathj	102-8
100 Central Provin.	72-8
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	44
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	545

MINING.

10 Central India	8
10 Shivrajpur	11-10
150 Tata Steel I P.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	41-8
50 Tata Steel D.	277-8
75 Tata Steel	23-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	213-12
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	185
50 Bom. Telephone	40-4
8s. Bri. B. Petrol	2-9xd.
125 Bom. Burma Old	405-10
50 Bom. Burma New	142-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	133-12
15 Scindia	6-1
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	60-1-8.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100

FLUCTUATING COTTON PRICES IN JUNE

—:o:—

October's Low Level Of 8.53 c.

SUDDEN RISE OF 10 DOLLARS PER BALE

Bombay, July 1.

The month of June will be well remembered by cotton operators as it touched the lowest level of cotton prices, with October Option selling as low as 8-30 on Monday the 8th June.

Since then prices gradually recovered and by the June 18 there was a rise of 32 points. After this steady revival, there came a sensational rise on President Hoover's offer of moratorium. Unaware shorts were caught and mounting rises were recorded. The trade at large and speculators were heavily short and there was a rush to cover.

WHO WILL MISS PROFIT?

In the absence of offerings a rise of about 2 cents was recorded in a brief period of 10 days. Who will miss to secure profits on this rise when Gold dollar had increased in its value?

The decline in prices is ascribed by economists to a rise in the value of Gold. In the last two years cotton prices have never advanced 2 cents in 10 days.

NEVER SEEN AGAIN.

In June 1930, Cotton prices were quoted 14.31 on the June 11. During that month prices collapsed to 12.81c. Since then we have never seen this level.

DAILY PRICES.

June	N. Y. Oct.	Broach A/M. 1932
1	8.80	186/8
2	8.65	178/12
3	8.91	—
4	9.11	184/12
5	8.90	185/4
6	8.66	179/12
8	8.75	175/12
9	8.56	181
10	8.74	179/4
11	8.95	180/4
12	8.98	186
13	8.92	186/4
15	8.93	—
16	9.19	190
17	9.12	190/4
18	8.89	186/12
19	9.11	182/12
20	9.31	186/4
22	9.98	199/8
23	9.95	197
24	10.06	199/9
25	10.14	204/4
26	10.59	205/8
27	10.52	208
29	10.23	207/8
30	10.13	201/12

MISS MAYO AGAIN!

She has repeated her slanders On India in another book

READ

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA. A Rejoinder, By K. Natarajan. With an introduction by Mr. G. A. Natesan and criticisms of Tagore, Gandhi, Besant, etc. Fifth Edition. As. 12. To Subs. of the INDIAN REVIEW." As. 10.

OTHER NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FAMOUS PARSEES.

As politicians, philanthropists, captains of Industry, as energetic citizens of a common country, many Parsees have made their mark and it is but fitting that a record should be made of their lives. Contents: Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Framji Cowasji Banaji Nanoroji Ferdoonji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, S. S. Bengalee, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama, J. N. Tata, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir M. M. Mehta, Sir M. M. Bhownagaree, B M. Malabari, and Sir J. J. Modi.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

TALES FROM SANSKRIT DRAMATISTS

These ten tales which range over the vast field of Sanskrit drama from the age of Bhasa down to Visakhadatta, are written on the lines of Lamb's Tales. Contents:—Vision of Vasavadatta, Svapnavasavadatta, Pratijnayaugandharayana, Pancharatra, Avimaraka, Sakuntala, Malavikagnimitra, Vikramoorvasiya Mrichakatika, Malati-Madhava, Nagananda, Ratnavali, and Mudraraksha.

Price Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I. R." Re. 1-8.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

HE MAN AND HIS MISSION. An enlarged and up-to-date edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India, his Great March in connection with "Salt Satyagraha," his arrest and internment, the Slocombe Interview, Sapru-Jayakar Negotiations.

Price Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

SAKUNTALA.

BY KAMALA SATHIANADHAN, M. A.

This book can be read with profit by students and others who cannot study the original in Sanskrit.

Price As. 8 net.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies of back numbers for the current year are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of [illegible] Indian Politics, Religion, History, Industries, Arts, Economics, Biography and Writings of [illegible] and Friends of [illegible] Special concessions [illegible] of "Indian Review"

G. A. Natesan & Co.
Publishers, Madras.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

Estimated Spot Sales.—[illegible]
Sales for Export.—100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton—Nil bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple.)	4.33
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.48
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.63
Oomra, Good	3.76
Oomra, Fully Good	3.91
Oomra, Fine	4.06
Bengal, Good	3.21
Bengal, Fully Good	3.71
Bengal, Fine	3.31
Scinde, Fully Good	3.71
Scinde, Fine	3.81
Scinde Superfine	3.91

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

Sakellaridis, July	8.03
September	8.19
October	8.31
November	8.39
January	8.89
March	8.06
May	8.81
F.G.F. Spot	8.25

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 1.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21 4 0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21 4 0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21 4 0
Silver Ready	44 12 0
Silver, 1st Settlement	44 11 0
Silver, 2nd „	44 7 0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

Ex. Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, July 1.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 378 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

Miss Jena and Bachoo in "The Red Archer", Surya Picture to run at West End.

Miss Lobo and Navinchandra in "The Black Tiger" Mehta-Luhar Picture to run at Imperial.

FOLK DANCE IN THE SOUTH.

Some of the notable groups.

Roman Novaro in "Son of India" recently completed.

..All communications and photographs meant for publication on this page must reach the Art and Dramatic Critic on Friday.

Some of the movements.
FOLK DANCE IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. E. Billimoria and Shantha Kumari in "Prince Charming". Ranjit Picture to run from 4th at West End.

Motion Picture Production.

—:o:—

Seen From "The Inside".

(By Hans Rene)

If you should happen to see the inside of one of the executive rooms at the Neubabelsberg production plant of the Ufa, your eye would doubtlessly be attracted by a large oblong sheet of cardboard, fixed to one of the walls and containing figures and even more. A glance proves to be, with [illegible] with Emil Jannings with the names [illegible] number of the film [illegible]. Every sequence, [illegible] camera angle [illegible], is duly [illegible]-out is [illegible] the week [illegible] will take [illegible] question. [illegible] redpencilled, [illegible], which have already been shot.

The layman, who attends the opening night of a picture, merely sees what happens on the screen, he reads the names of those who directed the picture, who designed the settings, who where in charge of photography or sound recording. But he has no idea of the gigantic efforts and the incredible amount of hard work which such a picture represents. Before a new picture goes to the studios, it takes a lot of preparatory work, which sometimes takes months to complete.

THE "CASTING" HUNT.

The casting brings the first difficulties. Producer and director hurry to various cities in Germany, if the picture is to be produced in German only, or to Paris or London, if the production is to be a multi-lingual, to see stage performances, revues and and operas and to watch the work of the artists. If an actor or an actress is found, who is suitable for the part to be casted, one must find out, if he or she is free during the time of film production. Negotiations with the managers of the legitimate theatres ensue and sometimes, many obstacles have to be overcome until, finally, the cast is complete.

ART AND NEW IDEAS.

In the meantime, the art directors, designers, art advisors and costumiers have been brought into action. The producer always wants new ideas, something different from the last picture. Every detail must be original and carefully worked out. The talking picture has no use for the tradition of the stage. Special make-up artists are assisting the actors in making up new, striking and original masks. Many skilled hands are busy making beards and original wigs. Assistant architects create new furnitures and garden ornaments.

THE ACTUAL SHOOTING.

All lines of communication between these various departments run through the office of the assistant director, who controls everything. He is seen everywhere during the preparatory work, always at the back and call of the director. Not before the production schedule, mentioned above, is completed into its last detail, actual shooting for the film can commence. And, actual work having finally started, every camera shot completed to the satisfaction of producer and director, is marked off the schedule by a redpencilled crossmark. There are many copies of this schedule. One is in the office of the producers, the second is in possession of the director, the third goes to the studio manager, a forth, fifth and sixth to the various other executives who play an important part in film production. Faithfully the crossmarks are made on every schedule, so that every official can see with one glance how far the production has proceeded and how much the director is in arrear or ahead of his schedule. Of course changes of the original working plan are sometimes necessary, just as they are on the legitimate stage.

"LIGHTS OUT."

The work at the studio commences at 8 a.m. and lasts sometimes until late at night. When the final command "lights out" is given, the producer and the director as well as their assistants are kept at the studios for another few hours. In a conference the work of the day is discussed and plans for the following day are made. At the projection room, the scenes photographed that day are viewed and judged upon. Then the negative is handed over for a preliminary cutting. When everybody finally prepares to go home, the assistant director gets busy telephoning. The actors needed the following day are notified, extras are engaged, propertymen receive their directions and the firm's automobiles are disposed of.

This strenuous work lasts, sometimes, through months until finally the picture is released. It takes an enormous amount of work, of concentration and unrelenting effort to create, in co-operation of art and technique, such German films, that have placed Germany on the film-map of the world.

FIRST GERMAN CINEMA THEATRE

Opened In America.

The festive opening performance of the Ufa-Cosmopolitan Theatre on Columbus Circle, New York, was a complete success which

(Continued in Column 6 and 7.)

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK

—:o:—

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The English Players

The Grant Andersons have been entertaining play-goers in Bombay with plays which might be called international. Opening their season with a Chicago gangster play, to-day they will stage for the matinee a "Classic" programme which will bring Tagore, Shakespeare and Sheridan on the same stage.

Indian Films Abroad.

Syt. Acharya's article describes particularly, "Vasant Sena". But his observations touch generally the nature and scope of Indian films for export.

Syt. Acharya does not know that most of the identical and obvious anomalies referred to by him were offered for broadcast propaganda in India as indicative of "international" taste and of the demands of the "international market." They were not "Indian" much less "Bombay" taste.

Screen Periodicals.

"The Indian Film Sketch: Edited By A. V. Misquitta, Bombay. As. 2. "Indian Pictorial," Edited By R. M. Vyas, Bombay As. 6.

Two new screen periodicals one, a weekly, and the other, a monthly, have recently been published in Bombay. The weekly publication "The Indian Film Sketch" has been produced with apparent elegance and care. The selection of articles reveals the attention paid to subjects of importance and of utility to the screen world. The first number of the journal may be taken as indicative of prospective growth both of defined aim and policy as well as of helpful information.

The "Indian Pictorial" is an Anglo-Gujarati monthly which is produced with care similar to that shown in the "Indian Film Sketch" but not with the refined sense of elegance observable in the weekly. The Anglo-Gujarati Journal is legitimately ambitious and perceptibly informative. The monthly would be a great asset if it supplements its information with a definite policy aiming at the education and healthy wirection of public opinion.

Both these journals demand greater attention to the selection and reproduction of pictures than the attention they have received.

K. H. V.

"Indian Radio Times"

"Indian Radio Times" Official Organ of the Indian State Broadcasting Service. One Anna.

The publication of the weekly "Radio Times" in the leading languages of the Presidency marks an important phase in the development of the Indian State Broadcasting Service.

None need dispute the importance of the publication. It is absolutely necessary. It should have been published ages ago. If the publication is, however, to continue, its importance and value it must soon develop features other than those which at present threaten to reduce it to the class of an ordinary trade catalogue.

Analogies with other countries or even with other provinces are worse than futile. The "Radio Times." if it is to serve the useful purpose, I believe it has in view, must examine and study in the first place and, finally the requirements of the local "radio-ites."

K. H. V.

THE FOLK-DANCE.

Survives In The South

(BY T. R. MAHALINGAM.)

"Tiruvesanallur" is a beautiful village on the banks of the sacred Kavri in the South. This cool, shady village was once famous for learning and was the abode of famous Tecahers and Scholars. Sarabhoji, the King of Tanjore, made this village "inam" Gramam (village) (free from Tax) in recognition of the learning of the then inhabitants. As years passed by, the village, like many of our ancient villages, degenerated and to-day the younger generation is trying to settle up in distant places and the old villagers themselves might in future be inclined to follow their sons and migrate to other places where they are employed. Even at this degenerate condition, you still see a glimpse of the old tradition in certain aspects of the village's life, although the quality and the quantity of the splendour that was once its pride have vanished.

It was here that the famous Sridhar Iyyaval lived. To commemorate his life-work there have been organised annual celebrations. There is a beautiful Mutt where there is daily Bhajana according to the old traditions and on important occasions like Ekadeshi, there are special Bhajanas called "Divyanamasankeerthan." This is a very interesting performance but here again the excellent music and the very disciplined "force" of performers are no more the matter of attraction. Very few from the oldest batch remain today to still "lead" the programme and the activities of the Mutt. The younger generation, due to the economic degeneration as well as for want of State support for learning and the Fine Arts—which was the main stimulous for the continued fame of the village's old inhabitants (from the Kings of Tanjore)—is no more interested in music, Bhajanas and Arts except when their emotions are roused as when there are musical performances and there are Bhajans in the Mutt occasionally, and they are obliged to seek employments which bring them some sort of financial returns. Even now, the people of this village are said to be best appreciators of music and you will find some sort of natural talent in music in most of the boys here, although this disappears like a spark when they are thrust in the English school at a distant town and then screwed into some routine job.

In the Mutt at Tiruvasanallur, you see the most beautiful, original picture of Krishna (Dolothsav) from the Tanjore Palace. The picture is a very large one and it reveals to you most clearly the real beauty, the delicacy, the colouring and the spiritual charm and expression of the work of the ancient Silpi's who lived in Tanjore at the time of the great Patrons of Arts, the Kings of Tanjore.

The Bhajan usually begins at about 8-30 and people sit in rows according to their experience and custom and begin with the prescribed songs, singing the "Ashtapathi" of Sri Jayadev Sadguru. After some programme, all the people stand up and the further programme continues standing in different attitudes. There is a bronze lamp lighted with castor oil which is decorated with flowers and to which the God is invoked by prayers and songs. Then, people go round this lamp singing certain songs. After this some of "Sringara" actions of Krishna with Gopis are performed by some of the experienced people such as those illustrated elsewhere.

Pullachendlada. Here Krishna and Gopis are represented by two men who beat each other flower balls. Again, there is something like Gujarati "rasa" dance when two men in batches play with small batons representing one Krishna and one Gopi in each batch. Then some song is addressed to God and all the people sing and put thals towards the lamp. In the middle, there are also some songs relating to several Bhaktas in which some "veshams" of Snake Charmer and Pardeshi are put up, as in illustrations. Finally, the most experienced of them, takes up the lamp and dances according to the timing of the tal which is progressively quickened. The oil in the lamp should not be split and the lamp should not be shaken. This is really a very admirable exercises and is worth seeing. As in this instance, all the other performances and actions described are to strictly follow the timings of the tals, so that you have the beautiful mingling of music, a well defined discipline in the actions of the performers and the spiritual charm of the songs. When this item is finished, all the people stand up and repeats some slokas praising Krishna and then after namaskar, sit down. Then they sing songs to lull Krishna into sleep and again sing Sri Rag to awake him. With a little more song and distribution of the Sundal, Palams and Tambul, the programme comes to an end.

A noteworthy feature of the present conditions in this village is the co-operation of the people in this occasion from the adjoining villages, due to their pleasure in such a co-operation and also to the lack of a sufficiently disciplined "force" as before which could delight an audience without any outside assistance. It is hoped that this kind of co-operation will continue n ia larger scale so that the traditional Bhajan in this famous village will not disappear altogether in future, as it certainly should, if local material is unavailable and also if co-operation from outside is either not coming or not solicited.

NOBODY WOULD TEACH INDIA.

—:o:—

Efficient Co-operation.

Improves Screen Situation Says Mr Luhar

It is movie spirit that will automatically set the machinery smoothly running. Nobody is to teach India better pictures production. Learn all visible technique from foreign pictures, and store up your spirit in your blood-cells. A hundred American pictures seen studiously must teach any working enthusiast essentials of good picture production from end to end. And add to this knowledge the burning fever of Movie-Spirit, the Spirit of consecration for the Indian Film Industry.

A "TOUGH JOB."

Youths of India: Do not cherish a vague movie-craze. It is a tough job—this picture production and picture-acting. Without sacrifice on our part we cannot hope to reach the "alter of desire" and to reach it we must have the spirit of consecration.

WORTH THE REEL.

Scribbling out a baseless story without knowing essentials of the photo-drama, directing a scene by blurting out few incoherent words through the megaphone, without living actually in the atmosphere of the story, and grinding out hundreds of feet of film in the camera without understanding the technique of recording the story in pleasing impressive pictures can never produce a film worth the reel even.

WORK IN PEACE.

Work on cooly, and silently. In the near future, the Indian Hollywood will produce pictures that others must see. Others have done so, why not we? Light of Asia, Shiraz, Emerald of the East are creations done on your land, before your eyes, but the men who were behind them, lived in the true spirit of picture production. Before others beat us to our game let us put aside our internal dissensions and wake up to the situation that is growing worse day by day.

In the growing Hollywood of India let us, therefore, brace up to live technically, work technically and produce technically-backed up only by the sterling capital of the movie spirit. It is a tough process, I am sure, but we are bound to win for is attention, appreciation and recognition that are due.

(Continued from column 2.)

offers all guarantees for future success, according to cable advises and cabled press excerpts received at the Berlin headquarters of the Ufa. The dedication of the first German cinema palace in U. S. A., which was leased by Ufa New York from William Randolph Hearst, took place on Thursday, May 28th. It will be conducted by Ufa Theatres Inc., and will be dedicated chiefly to the screening of the best German speaking films. The spacious theatre is situated on the South side of Central Park, on the upper end of Broadway. The Cosmopolitan, formerly a legitimate theatre, was completely rebuilt. The interior decorations constitute a masterpiece of Joseph Urban, the renowned New York artist. The entire atmosphere is decidedly European. On the opening night, fifteen young girls, dressed in the picturesque garbes of Southern Germany, acted as usherettes and greeted the visitors in the German language. During the intermissions, the guests were received at the Ratskeller, a German restaurant attached to the theatre, where they were offered a collation in German style. The theatre, which seats about 1100 people, was overcrowded. Among the guests of honour were James Walker, New York's popular mayor, the German consul general, Dr. Kiep, the German consul Schwarz, the consuls general of Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Hungary and Chile, the New York police commissioner Mulrooney, Carl Laemmle and many other prominent figures of the American film world and the representatives of every news and trade payer in New York. The opening performance was proceeded by a number of speeches, Mr. Wynee-Jones, the president of the American Ufa, introduced the guests. Consul general Dr. Kiep then delivered a congratulatory address, which was again interrupted by a spontaneous applause. When Mayor Walker appeared on the stage, the cheers of the audience nearly lifted the roof of the theatre. Mayor Walker delivered the greetings and the best wishes of the city of New York. The new Ufa theatre, he said, would gain new sympathies for Germany in America and would help in further cement the friendly relations between America and Germany. The programme, which was now offered, consisted of a specially compiled reel containing the most striking scenes of the latest educational Ufatones, and the Hungarian Rhapsody played by the Ufa symphonic orchestra. The feature of the performance was "Der Grusse Tenor," an Eric Pommer production of the Ufa. The entire programme was received with enthusiastic and honest applause. Jannings is considered in America as the greatest character actor of the world. Since, in his Hollywood-made pictures he always appeared as a great tragedian, the guests at the opening performances where enthused, when for the first time, they saw him in a charming comedy with an optimistic end.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m.—Indian programme sponsored by Hamsatic Trading Co.

9-20 p.m.—Haji Mia Kamaisha and D. Parwatker's classical music; and Vigneshwar Shastri's violin solo.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June, 1931, the numbers of patients treated in this Dispensary have 635 males, 265 females and 387 children. The total was 1,290. The average per day was 43.

PRABHURAM JIVANRAM PRIZE.

The three prizes for the year 1931 are awarded as under:—(1) Chandrakant V. Bhatt, 1st class, the Elphinstone College; (2) Kantilal M. Joshi, 1st class, the Engineering College, Poona; and (3) Ramniklal A. Vaidya, 2nd, the Grant Medical College.

"C" WARD TODDY PICKETERS MEETING.

The Hon. Secretary of the "C" Ward Liquor Committee, writes:—A meeting of the picketers of toddy shops in "C" Ward will be held on 3rd inst., at 8-30 a.m. at the committee's offices.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 27th June the total mortality 446 was [illegible] more than in the preceding [illegible] death rate registered [illegible] These figures compare favourably with those for the 26th week of 1930 when the mortality was 496 and death rate 19.8 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-1930 when the average mortality was 490 and death rate 19.6.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

It is proposed to picket liquor-shops as well as toddy-shops. More volunteers are necessary for the purpose. Those members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, who desire to participate in the picketing are requested to enlist themselves at the Committee's Office during office-hours i.e. from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marques and South Africa per extra s.s. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 5th instant.

SIRDAR JAMIAT SINGH RETURNS FROM PUNJAB TOUR.

Starting on the 27th May last on his Frontier tour Sirdar Jamiat Singh arrived back in Bombay on Monday morning. He visited Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Murree Hills, Bara Mula (Kashmere), Srinagar (Kashmere), Haripur Hazara, Hasan Abdal, Nowshera, Mardan, Peshawar, Kharsadda, Utmanzai, Tehkal and several frontier villages. At Gurdaspur he attended the Naujawan Bharat Conference. He tried his utmost to patch up the Naujawans' differences with the Congress and advised them to strengthen the hands of Gandhiji by backing him up for demanding India's right for Independence at the Round Table Conference. In Kashmere State he visited several weaving centres and requested the Kashmere Cloth manufacturers to use Swadeshi yarn otherwise their trade will be boycotted by India.

University Examination Results.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Passed with distinction:—

Abdul Hameed, Zerubbabel J Joseph.

PASS:—Madhav Gangaram Malvankar, Ramchandra Vishwanath Sathe.

BRANCH III (MIDWIFERY).

Prernila Kapileshwarkar, Bhau Raghunath Patharkar, Bhalchandra Dinkar Patwardhan.

B. HY.

PART I:—Sakharam Hari Kamat.

The following have passed the whole Examination:—

Gatramdas Khubchand Chainani, Norbert Figueredo, Parashuram Kashiram Gandhi, Gajanan Damodar Khandekar.

DIPLOMA IN OPHTHALMOLOGY

Vasudeo Balkrishan Kale and Bhaguchai Nanchand Modi.

L. L. M. EXAMINATION.

Following have passed in Second Class:—Krishnarao Rangrao Deshpande, Dattatraya Balwant Godbole and Shanker Ganesh Patwardhan.

"SINISTER" MOVE OF "WET" ENTHUSIASTS IN THE CITY

:o:

MR. NARIMAN ISSUES A WARNING

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

At a time when the whole city is stirred to action and is making a patriotic endeavour to introduce prohibition, the son of illustrious father, Dr. Sorab Feroza Mehta, the elected representative of the Corporation from "F" Ward is making a sinister move just in the opposite direction. The Corporation has in its fold, members belonging to various schools of political thought, but with a few exceptions, a large majority of them are agreed on the question of prohibition not so much as a political weapon but as a great ethical and social reform necessary for the well-being, happiness and health of the people. The Excise Department being at present under the control of the Government, the Local Bodies are unable to do much to push this policy of prohibition but whenever they get a chance they do not hesitate to make a gesture in the right direction. Accordingly some time back, the Municipal Corporation by a large majority passed a resolution prohibiting the tapping of toddy trees on Municipal and Improvement Trust grounds and also letting out Municipal and Trust properties for liquor or toddy trade. That such a restriction and reform is more essential in "F" and "G" Wards which are pre-eminently Labour areas, there could be no question.

A SORRY SPECTACLE.

Still we have the sorry spectacle of a medical gentleman born of a high tradition supposed to represent and safeguard the interests of illiterate rate-payers of the Labour area, yielding to the unjust clamour of a few selfish traders of his own community and regardless of a larger interest of the masses, has given notice of a motion whereby the said whole-some resolution of the Corporation imposing the ban of liquor and toddy trade is sought to be rescinded. I do hope that not only the Nationalists but all the other members including Hindus, Muslims, and Parsees, having the well-being of the masses and the rate-payers at heart, will unite to give a fitting reply to this unpatriotic move and summarily reject this proposal and reiterate their resolve to introduce this great reform into the city in spite of the obstructive tactics both of the Government and some of its henchmen. I also hope that the rate-payers of Bombay, particularly, of the Ward which has the misfortune to have this particular member as its representative, will not fail to express its feeling of resentment at the deplorable attitude displayed by this member.

OPENING OF NEW FOREIGN LIQUOR BAR

Dadar's Protest Meeting

(From a Correspondent).

A public meeting of the residents of Dadar was held in Dhuru Hall to protest against the proposed opening of a Foreign Liquor Bar and Refreshment Room opposite Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Railway station. Shet Gokuldandas Gokulas Morarji presided. Mr. V.N. Vedak pointed out how the owners of the liquor shop and the building, were determined to open the shop in the locality which would not tolerate the existence of the shops existing. Mr. V. K. Joshi the Principal of the Chabildas High School, Dadar, narrated how the evil of drink had ruined the family life of the middle classes. He said that prevention was better than cure and the opening of shop therefore, under any circumstances should not be allowed. Mr. Kanthi asked if the Government was abiding by the terms of the truce by forcing upon the public the burden of liquor shops. He asked the public of Dadar to see that the shop was closed as soon as it was opened inspite of public protest.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO MR. PRAKASAM

GUNTUR, July 1.

The Guntur Municipality presented an address of welcome to Mr. T. Prakasam, President, Andhra Provincial Conference last evening. After making a suitable reply to the address Mr. Prakasam hoisted the National Flag on the Municipal Building.—A. P.

VICEROY RECEIVES BURMA INDIAN DEPUTATION

SIMLA, July 1.

The Viceroy granted an interview to-day to Burma Indian Deputation.

Her Excellency presided at meeting of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.—A.P.

Rugby—Air Ministray announces promotions with effect from 1st July:—Air Commodores F. W. Bowhill and C. S. Burnett to be Air Vice-Marshalls.

B. P. C. C. EXTENDS PICKETING IN CITY

Cordial Relations With Shop-Keepers Maintained

The picketing of toddy and liquor shops has now come into full swing. Barring very few instances, the conduct of the dealers towards Congress pickets has been very friendly. They know how to distinguish between Congress volunteers and others calling themselves volunteers. Congress pickets are given chairs to sit in a majority of shops.

INTENSIFICATION OF PICKETING.

On Wednesday picketing was further intensified in all the wards. Every day a few more liquor shops are included in the picketing operations. It is understood that from next Monday the B. P. C. C. intends to start picketing of all liquor shops including bars where foreign wines are sold. An appeal has been made by the B. P. C. C. to the citizens to enrol themselves as part-time volunteers in large numbers and assist the Congress in making Bombay "dry".

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Sjts. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., and S. K. Patil, Secretary, had a tour of inspection in Fort and Bhuleshwar wards. They saw picketing on all the shops in Fort area.

FORT AREA.

Expecting bars dealing in foreign liquors, all the toddy and liquor shops in the Fort area were picketed on Wednesday. About half a dozen Parsi volunteers and four ladies took active part. There was no disturbance anywhere.

Brisk picketing was going on in Mandvi in all the toddy shops and a number of country liquor shops. A few ladies also had joined yesterday. Dr. Shukla, Messrs. Kanji Master, Tricumji Damji, Manant Mehta, Abdul Rahman Mitha, Dr. Vora, B. N. Mehesheri and a few other prominent Congressmen.

In Bhuleshwar Ward, picketing was systematically carried on yesterday. Nearly 30 toddy and liquor shops were under picketing operations.

NOT PREPARED TO DO "DIRTY WORK."

There were one or two interesting incidents yesterday in Bhuleshwar Ward. A Parsi dealer was very much annoyed by the picketing on his shop and he started an altercation with the picket who refused to budge from his post. The dealer then asked two or three Muslim customers "to teach a lesson" to the Congress volunteer but these Muslims flatly refused to interfere saying that they would not do this dirty work.

Messrs. G. N. Desai, Despandehs father and sons, Shivlal Patwa, Mukund Malaviya, Mohanlal, Dixit, Thakore, Jayant Dalal, Bimal Sharma and other prominent Congressmen of the ward picketed personally.

IN GIRGAUM WARD.

In Girgaon Ward, picketing was further extended to country liquor shops. The three inspectors appointed by the District Congress Committee, namely, Messrs. Dongre, Patankar and Manjrekar, inspected all the shops in the evening. The response from the dealers was splendid. Care is being taken to see that only genuine bona-fide Congress volunteers are in charge of picketing. Sjts. Babreker, Ramdas Pratap, Venkat Ram, C. H. Desai, Ghurye, J. C. Maitra, Khadilker and a few other members of the B. P. C. C. and the G. D. C. C. were among those who picketed. Mrs. Manoramabai Shinde and her lady volunteers picketed shops in Khetwadi and Falkland Road.

Picketing was intensively carried on in Byculla, Mazgaon, Kamatipura, Ghorapdeo and other localities. Messrs. Rasker, Acharekar, Kubal, Nakhwa, Udmullo, Parab and other members of the B. P.C.C. were among the pickets.

Yesterday picketing was further fingered up in Parel area including Matunga, Dharavi, Naigam, Shivri and De Lisle Road. Dr. J. D. Prabhu with his band of workers picketed shops in De Lisle Road. The work was most satisfactory in Matunga. Messrs. Venkateshwaram, member of the B.P.C.C., Parameshwaram, Pappa, Kondaye, Labhshanker and others did picketing personally. Sjt. Abid Ali, Secretary of the B. P. C. C., personally picketed the shop in Sewree where there was some trouble.

In Dadar, Dharavi, Mahim and other places of "G" Ward picketing was carried on with great vigour. Various Organisations are coming forward to do the picketing work for the Congress under the control of the B.P.C.C. The Congress leaders are now making plans of systematising picketing with a view to intensify it.

To-day picketing will be resumed at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

VICTIMS OF BOMBAY POLICE CHIEF'S BAN

Case Of Thekedar Abdul Gaffar Khan And Comrades

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

While addressing a public meeting in Peshawar, I had my good fortune to meet Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan Thekedar who along with his son Mr. Hazrat Gul Khan had been deported last year from Bombay for persuading the Pathans to join the Congress struggle for freedom. These brave Pathans are still not allowed to come to Bombay. They insist that their case should come under the Gandhi-Irwin pact and the police order against them should be withdrawn. They have heavily lost in business through deportation and the Bombay Government should see its way to withdraw the ban against their entry in Bombay.

PATEL TO VISIT AMERICA?

To Counteract Churchill's Campaign.

The London Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" writes:—

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel is still in London. His health does not seem to have improved a great deal. Pending the sanction of his medical advisers in Vienna Mr. Patel contemplates going to America to lecture there at the same time as Mr. Winston Churchill. The latter has accepted lecturing engagements on India in the autumn throughout the States. There is no doubt that advanced organisations like the Liberal Movements in America and the Foreign Policy Association will invite a person on Mr. Patel's eminence. When Mrs. Naidu toured the States a couple of years ago, she was welcomed everywhere and had a very good progress. She made the name of India loved and Gandhiji more respected than ever. Patel is a speaker and a personality of a very different type and with Mr. Churchill in the land at the same time, the situation would be very different from what Mrs. Sarojini Naidu found.

THE LATE LOKMANYA

TRIBUTE TO HIS LIFE-LONG NATIONAL WORK

The anniversary of the death of Lokmanya Tilak was observed at a meeting held on Tuesday evening at the Sirdar Griha under the presidency of Mr. B. J. Desai.

Mr. Chagla said there was once a time when Maharashtra was the cynosure of all eyes in the world because it boasted of possessing a stalwart leader in the person of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. What Poona said in that time was thought of and acted upon by the whole of India. He was a patriot to the backbone. The speaker concluded after referring to the manifold services rendered to his country by the great departed leader.

Mr. B. G. Kher said they could write volumes after volume about the services rendered by Mr. Tilak. He worked for the welfare of India till the last day of his life. On the 11th anniversary of his death their duty was to do national work at all costs.

COIMBATORE LANDLORD DONE TO DEATH

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, July 1.

The report of gruesome crime in Coimbatore where one Velappa Kowndar Mirasdar was shot dead with revolver is to hand here. Four bullet wounds are reported to have been found on the body. The deceased was a rich landowner and the crime is attributed to some village faction.

THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, June 30.

Sir Samuel Hoare, speaking on the Conservative Union's India resolution (which was moved by another delegate), stated that he fully accepted the conditions that safeguards should be fundamental and unalterable and that Conservatives should withdraw from the Conference if the question of Independence was raised. He said, with Mr. Baldwin's approval, that he was prepared to accept the resolution, and hoped it would be carried. Sir S. Hoare urged inclusion in the Round Table Conference of other representative Britishers, particularly Sir John Simon.—Reuter.

NOEL COWARD'S ROMANTIC PLAY

"The Queen Was In The Parlour"

(By Our Art and Dramatic Critic)

On Tuesday evening the Grant Anderson Repertory Co. performed before a crowded audience again, Noel Cowards' romantic play entitled "The Queen was In The Parlour." The play was, obviously, in a different class from both the Chicago gangster play with which the Company opened their Bombay season and the fierce "Lord Babs" by Beble Howarth which followed it. Apparently the dialogue in Noel Coward's play was on a higher intellectual plane. The cynical banter with which the lovers in the opening scene seek the pleasures of companionship reveal the current bent and intellectual tone of the times. But the play has more than the tone of current fashion. It is made human by passion, passion that is more than objective narration. It is subjective. The human will is in conflict with ideas the individuals are in conflict with collective emotions. Miss Luna Anderson depicted "Nadya" and saved "Nadya" from being academic or abstract. The playwright's apt dialogues were certainly an apt medium. It was, however, the player's skill that actually communicated to the audience the feelings and passions of the character Miss Lena Anderson, certainly earned the tribute. Both the mental strain and the moral strength of 'Nadya' who preferred to serve her country rather than her dreams of individual happiness were depicted with restrained and unerring instinct. Mr. J. Burton seemed to be at his best as "Sablen Pastal," the lover who defied everything caste prejudice and social barriers to regain his love. Mr. G. Anderson who played the "Prince Kheri of Zangar" played the effective fool. His art which appears to offer the maximum for the minimum of observable effort served him well. Miss Beatrice Varley who played "Zana," the maid by her responsive instincts and just the right restraint but no tragic accent at the end essential for the final termination of the play.

The scenes employed for the play were designed with adequate sense of space, the lighting was plain to the demands of the play, though occasionally indicively handled.

To-night the Company will stage "Dwersim," by T. Van Druten banned in England.

SUPPORT FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY —ANDHRA HINDU MAHASABHA'S RESOLUTIONS.

GUNTUR, July 1.

Among the important resolutions passed by the Andhra Provincial Conference was one expressing the opinion that the economic depression was due to Government's ratio policy.

The Andhra Hindu Mahasabha, under the presidency of Pandit Vasavadeva Jnani of Haridwar University has passed a resolution urging removal of untouchability, enforcement of Sarda Act, appointment of vigilance committees to see that no breaches of the Act are committed and expressing full approval in introduction of joint electorates in Indian constitution.—A. P.

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SGT. FINAN'S ACQUITTAL QUASHED

:o:

Re-Trial Ordered By High Court.

Magistrate To Investigate Into Alleged Wrongful Confinement.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Patkar, the Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Murphy set aside on Wednesday, the order of the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court dismissing the complaint under section 203 Criminal Procedure Code of Miss Gulabbai Baburao Parkar filed against Sergeant J. A. Finan of the Bombay City Police, who was charged with kidnapping and wrongful confinement under sections 363 and 342 I.P.C. respectively, and directed that the Magistrate should investigate the complaint under Section 342 I.P.C. only and deal with the case according to law.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, the Acting Chief Justice observed: "The Magistrate held that as the accused was led to believe in good faith under a misconception of facts that he was bound by law to carry out the order, the accused was entitled to the protection afforded by sections 76 and 79 I. P. C. The Magistrate therefore discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint. The Magistrate had jurisdiction under section 202, if he thought fit, for reasons to be recorded in writing, to postpone the issue of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and to enquire into the case himself for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint. The omission to record reasons would amount merely to an irregularity if the procedure adopted by the Magistrate was legal and proper under the circumstances of the case."

Proceeding his Lordship said that assuming that the procedure of issuing a notice to an accused person before issuing a process under section 202 Cr. P. C. was permissible in order to avoid false and frivolous complaints, the nature of the inquiry was limited by section 202 Cr. P. C., for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint. The inquiry or investigation under section 202 Cr. P. C., was not intended to supersede a regular trial. The inquiry was for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint, i.e., for ascertaining whether there was evidence in support of the complainant's charge so as to justify the issue of a process and the commencement of the proceedings against the accused, and was not intended to cover an inquiry by the Magistrate as to whether the unproved allegation of the accused exonerated him.

LETTER OF COMMISSIONER NOT PROVED.

The letter written by the Commissioner of Police was not proved by legal evidence in the case. Under section 105 of the Evidence Act, when a person was accused of any offence of circumstances bringing the case within any of the General Exceptions in the Indian Penal Code or within any special exception or proviso contained in any other part of the same code, or in any law defining the offence, was upon him, and the court should presume the absence of such circumstances.

Continuing his Lordship opined that it was, therefore, incumbent on the Magistrate to investigate the complaint and to find out whether the [illegible] tion of the accused that [illegible] protected by sections [illegible] P. C. was made out [illegible] ence before him.

DEFENCE [illegible]

Referring to [illegible] ment, his Lor[illegible]

"It is urged [illegible] Crown that [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] under sect[illegible] Bombay P[illegible] trate held [illegible] justified [illegible] it is urge[illegible] that even i[illegible] ted under that se[illegible] ed, who was in serv[illegible] geant for 18 months, [illegible] obey the order of the Commissioner, and by reason of a mistake of fact considered himself bound to obey that order, and as therefore protected under sections 76 and 79 I.P.C. The prec'se order passed by the Commissioner is not before us and has not been proved before the Magistrate by legal evidence in the case."

WAS ACCUSED PROTECTED BY SECS. 76 & 79 I. P. C.?

The Magistrate in their Lo[illegible] ships' opinion should investig[illegible] that complaint take legal e[illegible] ence, and decide whether the [illegible] passed by the Commissioner [illegible] legal, and whether if it was [illegible] a legal order, the accused, by rea[illegible] son of a mistake of fact, felt himself bound to obey the order, and was entitled to the protection afforded by sections 76 and 79 I.P.C. If he came to the conclusion that the accused was so protected, it would be open to him to acquit the accused. If on the other hand, he came to a contrary conclusion he would deal with the accused according to law.

KIDNAPPING CHARGE FAILS.

His Lordship did not think that it was necessary to investigate the complaint under section 363, I.P.C., as the petitioner had gone to the Maidan voluntarily on an errand of her own, and the accused had no intention to interfere with the rights of the lawful guardian of the petitioner, if any. The complaint under section 342 I.P.C., would have to be investigated.

His Lordship set aside the order dismissing the complaint under section 203 Cr. P. C. and directed the Magistrate to investigate the complaint under section 342 I. P. C. and deal with the case according to law.

Mr. Justice Murphy delivered a concurring judgment.

Mr. J. J. Cursetji appeared for the applicant while Mr. V. Taraporewalla defended the respondent (accused).

STANDING COMMITTEE'S REFUSAL TO ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ

:o:

To Do Uplift Work At Walpakhdy

Y. M. C. A. GIVEN PREFERENCE

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday consideration was given to a letter from Mrs. Sundrabai Dr. Sirur and Dr. Kashibai Nowrangay dated 22nd November 1930 in which they stated:—

"We had an interview on Monday last with the Municipal Commissioner in connection with the social work of the Walpakhady Centre as we wish to take up the work on behalf of the Arya Mahila Samaj if it is handed over to us. We would like to make it clear that our main object in taking up the work is to try to raise the moral, mental and physical standard of the inmates of the chawls at Walpakhady. We do admit that we as a body are new to this kind of work and there are other bodies would be more suited to take up the work at any rate as far as experience is concerned. But we approach you with a request to hand over the work to us as a body of persons who are really anxious to do something for our own countrymen. Individual members of our body have been taking active part in the social work that is being done in the City. We would also like to say that if the work is handed over to us we shall in addition to giving due importance to physical culture and outdoor games, try to put into practice some new ideas we have got in mind in connection with the general uplift of the workers who stay in the chawls. We have got at present outlines of a scheme ready, which, if we are entrusted with the work, we would be glad to submit to you for your approval."

The matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report who in his letter dated 22nd June 1931 recommended to entrust the work to the Y. M. C. A.

The Committee resolved to reply to Mrs. D. Sirur and Dr. Kashibai Nowrangay in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, the new Municipal Commissioner took over the charge from Mr. A. B. Dalal on Wednesday and attended the Standing Committee meeting, when he was welcomed by the chairman on behalf of the Committee.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, 2 JULY, 1931.

MANY LITTLE SOPS

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour appointed in May 1929 has at last published its long expected report. The Commission's terms of reference were stated to be "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of workers and the relations between employers and employed, and to make recommendations." The vast field of agricultural labour outside the plantations was excluded from the Commission's scope presumably because it was to some extent covered by the report of the Royal Agricultural Commission published in 1928. The personnel of the Commission was not at all satisfactory. Of the 12 Commissioners only seven were Indians and only two had intimately studied Indian labour problems. The Chairman was a non-Indian,—a serious defect—radical labour interests were not adequately represented, and the Commission as a whole was calculated more to safeguard the interests of capitalists than of labour. The Commission toured India twice, journeying 16,000 miles, exclusive of journeys between London, Bombay and Colombo. It held about 200 sittings, examined over 800 witnesses and 400 memoranda and visited nearly 200 industrial concerns. All these labours have now yielded a bulky report of nearly 600 pages and more volumes of evidence which, the Commissioners say, "constitute a source which, for years to come should yield a wealth of information not available elsewhere for the study of labour questions." A similar remark may well apply to the report also, embodying, as it does, many of the best parts of the evidence. The academic value of the report cannot be questioned, if only because the Commission has had exceptional facilities for examination and research in the field of Indian labour. The report is unanimous, subject to two notes of dissent on a few points by Sir Victor Sassoon and Mr. K. Ahmed. The report is also exhaustive, the specific recommendations alone being no less than 357. But of most of these recommendations it must be said that they do not go far enough to safeguard the interests of labour. The multiplicity of recommendations might give a cursory reader the impression that they give so much to labour. But that impression would be wrong, as most of the recommendations are matters of detail, though necessary details. As a whole, the recommendations do not plan out anything like a bold beneficent policy safeguarding the rights of labour. At the best they may be said to approximate to what Dewan Chamanlal calls "the minium which should be enforced without delay."

The following are only a few of the most important recommendations: (1) The weekly limit of hours for perennial factories should be reduced to 54 and the daily limit to 10, the maximum daily hours for children being 5. (2) Government "should examine the possibilities of making preparations to deal with unemployment and to take action where it is now required on the lines of the system devised to deal with famine in rural areas. (3) Creches should be compulsorily provided for children up to the age of six years where considerable numbers of women are employed. (4) No child under the age 14 years must be permitted to work in or about mines and the question of excluding women from underground workings should be jointly considered by employers, workers and Factory Inspectors. (5) Where proper investigation shows the need for minimum wage-fixing machinery the necessary legislation for setting up such machinery should be undertaken. (6) Every effort should be made to put into operation a policy of standardised wages. (7) Maternity benefit legislation should be enacted throughout India on the lines of the scheme operating in Bombay and the Central Provinces. (8) Town-planning Acts are urgently required in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies and would be useful in other provinces; these Acts providing for the acquisition and lay-out of suitable areas for working class housing. And the provision of working class housing should be a statutory obligation in every Improvement Trust. (9) The Workmen's Compensation Act should now be extended to cover all workers in organised industry, whether their occupations are hazardous or not. (10) Every employers' organisation should set up a special committee for the purpose of giving continuous consideration to the improvement of the well-being and efficiency of workers. (11) The Government should take the lead in the case of their industrial employees in making recognition of Unions easy and in encouraging them to secure registration; and the Government should also amend the Trade Unions Act so as to remove some of the needless restrictions on registration. (12) The establishment of some permanent statutory machinery to deal with trade disputes should be considered before the expiry of the Trade Disputes Act in 1931. It will be seen that the recommendations, where they are clear and definite enough, are extremely moderate. It is a pity that the majority of the Commission turned down the proposal of Messrs. Joshi, Chaman Lall and Cliff in favour of a 48-hour week. But nothing better could have been expected from a Commission composed as it was.

Most thinking workers would prefer political power to win their just rights to petty concessions like those recommended by the Commission. With regard to the position of labour in the future Constitution, the Commission recommends that the Constitution should contain a provision for an Industrial Council, consisting of representatives of employers, of labour and of Government, to examine and recommend proposals for labour legislation, to promote co-operation among all concerned with labour policy and otherwise to work for industrial peace. It is greatly to be doubted, however, whether Advisory Councils of this type will do much real good to labour. In the last resort workers will rely on their influence in the Legislature. But the Commission does not give to this aspect of the question the importance it deserves, though it generally and vaguely recommends that Labour should have "adequate" representation in the Legislature. As regards the method of representation the Commission rightly prefers the method of election by registered Trade Unions to that of nomination by Government. But it does not recommend universal franchise, the one thing which labour would prize most. The Commission has not realised the fact that if the ordinary franchise is narrow, a few special labour seats, whatever the method of representation, will avail workers but little. On the other hand, will adult franchise they can, with proper organisation, assert themselves fully even without special representation. The best recommendations of the Commission will be pretty long time in being given effect to by the present Government. It is, therefore in the interests of workers all over the country to make common cause with the Congress in fighting for and winning a thoroughly democratic Swaraj on the basis of universal franchise and the workers' fundamental rights, as formulated by the Karachi Congress. From that all-important task they should never allow themselves to be diverted by the many little sops proposed for them by the Royal Commission.

THE TORIES' GAME.

On the motion of Sir Samuel Hoare, the meeting of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservatives, held in London on Tuesday passed a resolution that "before the Conservative Party are again represented at the Round Table Conference" they should receive from the MacDonald Government "a clear and definite" assurance that the Indian constitutional proposals are subject to two "vital and fundamental" conditions. Their first condition is that the "essential safeguards must be real and permanent" and that the Imperial Parliament must be capable of exercising them "in the interests of Britain no less than of India". The second condition is the declaration, on the part of the MacDonald Government that "any resolution calculated to render possible complete independence is definitely outside the scope of the Conference". The demand of an assurance from the MacDonald Government regarding their two conditions, coupled with the threat of a Tory boycott of the Conference, indicates what the die-hard game is. It is significant that efforts are to be made again by the Tories to force Sir John Simon's entry into the Conference. The participation in the Conference of this renegade from Liberalism with his pronounced anti-Indian views will be bitterly opposed in this country and if the MacDonald Government weakly surrender to the Tory demand for his inclusion, they will be only adding to their difficulties. As regards the ultimatum about the safeguards and the demand for keeping the question of discussing the right to secede outside the scope of the Conference, it is clear what the Tory stratagem is. They would like to impose upon India a camouflaged "Swaraj" under which the economic strangle-hold of Britain upon her continues and the opportunity for her to rise to her fullest political status is "permanently" denied to her. The Tory move is sure to stimulate in this country the suspicions of those who ask what guarantee is there that the resumed discussions at the Round Table Conference afford a genuine opportunity for the promotion of Indo-British understanding.

BEGIN FROM THE TOP.

There is, it is rumoured, considerable perturbation amongst the superior Tehinovniks in the Bombay Presidency regarding the determination of certain members of the Retrenchment Committee, which is reported to have finished its labours at Poona, to insist on a cut in the salaries of the Covenanted Services before the Provincial Services and the vast army of ill-paid State employees are touched. The discovery made in certain quarters that amongst these employees are men who drew only five years ago Rs. 50 a month and are now receiving the magnificent salary of Rs. 75 a month does not seem to have influenced this section of the Committee with its most inconvenient 'penchant' for beginning at the top, when the axe is to be applied. Evidently these members of the Committee take the view that because men who were working on a starvation level succeeded through repeated protest in securing a rise which would enable them to bear slightly less painfully their economic misery of subsisting on Rs. 75 a month, that is no reason why the 'axe' should fall on them. On the contrary those in enjoyment of salaries, far out of proportion to what the Indian tax-payer can afford to pay, salaries which no other country in the world offers to its public servants, should be made, first and foremost to assist in the operation of lessening the financial burdens of the Government at a time of extreme economic depression. The grotesque suggestion has been made that the proposal to make cuts in the salaries of the Covenanted Services involves the importation of racial bias. This is a ridiculous argument because when saving has to be effected the sole criterion should be not colour but ability to bear the hardship of the cut. Parliamentary legislation, we are told, is necessary before the Convenanted Services can be touched. When the matter comes before them the legislators at Westminster, as India's "trustees," must not forget that there do exist superfluous jobs in the I.C.S. cadre. The abolition of those post-boxes, the Divisional Commissionerships, will alone save the tax-payer in this Presidency more than a lakh every year. The retrenchment must commence from the salaries of the Governor, Executive Councillors and Ministers.—salaries too high for the capacity of the tax-payer to bear.

Trifles

The Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley has assumed the role of "Father Christmas" and advertises his proposals for regulating child-labour as "Children's Charter." But Indian children have already their "Magna Carta" in the Vanar Sena!

* * * * *

I am in entire personal agreement with the Whitley Commission's proposals to cure employees' indebtedness. To be more explicit, they agree with me and no wonder that I agree with them.

* * * * *

The freedom of person and salary from arrest and attachment by creditors envisaged by the Commission's proposals, I consider as my fundamental right. I cannot condemn too strongly official apathy in not publishing a Government resolution giving immediate effect to this proposal along with the publication of the Report.

* * * * *

When President Hoover's moratorium proposal was announced, I was ahead of the Premier, the Viceroy and Sir George Schuster in sending my congratulations. It is true that I am not a moratorium beneficiary. But I was banking on the hope that the moral effect of this international attempt to give relief to debtors would not be lost on my creditors.

* * * * *

But creditors, one and all of them, seem to be of the Shylock tribe. Nothing moves them, except perhaps the "Golden touch" of Midas. One of them quoted M. Laval's counter-proposal to Hoover and insisted on "unconditional payment of decreed instalment" by me. My faith in Hoover was dashed to the ground!

* * * * *

I lost a Hoover but found a Whitley. His proposal to make "besetting an office to recover debts" a cognizable offence has come in good time. Armed with this weapon I can keep Pathans and Marwaris at arm's length.

* * * * *

Here again I am handicapped by the Red-tapism of a slow-coach Government. I suggest the convening of an All-India debtors' conference to thank Whitley for his timely offer and call upon the Government to implement the proposal by ordinance, if need be. I mean to approach a well-known publicist and journalist friend of mine to preside over the conference.

* * * * *

I understand that Mr. V. J. Patel is visiting America to counteract Churchill's anti-Indian propaganda. But I do not think that there is truth in the rumour that Mr. Churchill is growing a grey beard to counteract the hairy and hoary influence of Mr. Vithalbhai!

* * * * *

In welcoming Lord Willingdon to the Chemsford Club, Sir B. L. Mitter felt apologetic about its poor amenities as compared to the Willingdon Club, the handiwork of the present Viceroy. Evidently the Law Member does not know that some Bombay Club-mongers have taken a fancy to a certain Palm Beach Hotel.

* * * * *

It is understood that in view of the monsoon, the Bombay Government has postponed dredging operations in the Secretariat till the next winter. If winter comes, autumn will not be far behind!

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

—:o:—

NECESSARY ALTERATION IN THE DECLARATORY CLAUSE.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

The A. P. message from Masulipatam dated 26th June says that the Fundamental Rights Committee concluded its sitting on 25th June. The Report of the Committee will be considered by the A. I. Congress Working Committee at its next sitting which has been fixed for Tuesday next. It is necessary, therefore, that it should be the subject of public discussion.

WELCOME AMENDMENT.

The resolution of the Karachi Congress on this subject has been amended in certain details by the special sub-committee but the main scheme has been left almost unaltered. One very welcome amendment proposed is that the Article governing the Fundamental Rights shall be applicable to Indian States also. It is the main scheme that I propose to deal with in this article. The declaratory clause of the Congress resolution reads:—

"The Congress, therefore, declares that any constitution which may be agreed to on its behalf should provide or enable the Swaraj Government to provide, for the following."

This is followed by a list of twenty items. In this list there are to be found two clearly distinguishable classes of items, one corresponding to Fundamental Rights and the other to certain economic matters. Fundamental Rights are those which are to be guaranteed by the Constitution itself against the Executive and Legislative powers of the Government that will be established in this country. If the Constitution simply enables the Swaraj Government to provide for rights, they can in no sense be called Fundamental Rights. The Fundamental Rights are evidence of the sovereignty of the people and must be left to the will of the Swaraj Government. If the Swaraj Government can provide for certain rights, it can also alter or abrogate those rights. On the other hand there are certain items in which an enabling clause should suffice because what is wanted is a clear definition of the powers that are no more to be subject to any interference from London.

ECONOMIC MATTERS.

The matters coming under this second head are:—

(10) Substantial reduction in agricultural rent or revenue paid by the peasantry etc.

(11) Imposition of a progressive income tax on agricultural incomes above a fixed minimum.

(12) A graduated income tax.

(13) Military expenditure to be reduced by at least one half of the present scale.

(14) Expenditure and salaries in civil departments to be largely reduced.

(15) Protection of indigenous cloth by exclusion of foreign cloth and foreign yarn from the country.

(16) Total prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs.

(17) No duty on salt manufactured in India.

(18) Control over exchange and currency policy so as to help Indian industries and bring relief to the masses.

VITAL POINT.

These nine points really constitute economic autonomy without which there can be no real Swaraj as against alien rule. Even out of these, four are more important than others viz. nos. 13, 14, 15 and 18. If these four are entirely in the hands of the future Indian Government, the rest are matters of detail. If expenditure on Military and the present Civil Departments is substantially reduced and currency policy is entirely in the hands of the Swaraj Government and we have the authority to definitely exclude foreign cloth and foreign yarn we shall have all the power that we must definitely wrest from the present rulers. Then it is a matter of budget adjustment what taxes to reduce and what to enhance. Surely a matter like prohibition of intoxicants cannot be placed on a level with taxation of salt. These are items

(Continued on page 11.)

TRUTH ABOUT GOVERNMENT OFFICE EMPLOYEES

A SUGGESTION TO THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

(By "A SALARIED EMPLOYEE.")

If the cryptic and to a point, vague, Press reports that have so far been published are to be relied upon as substantially correct, in the line of policy the Retrenchment Committee of the Bombay Government have adopted, the non-official members of that Committee must be congratulated for displaying the quality, so very rare amongst the ordinary Committee-men as to become a major virtue and distinguished accomplishment, namely of commonsense.

DRAMA OF RED-TAPE.

Retrenchment is, generally, a depressing, almost funereal subject, when it does not inspire your pessimist-cynic into rather cheap polemics against the government red-tapists. The departmental retrenchment inquiry is certainly a grotesque example in bureaucratic sense of humour. It is an old joke although it is the poor 'pattawalla,' in the end, who pays for it; it is the 'pattawalla' and the clerkling who, between them, play the role of the betrayed woman in this masculine, bureaucratic drama (some unwritten theory of Aristotelian poetics, no doubt, governs the whole technique). The Retrenchment Officer who is, of necessity, a senior officer of the I.C.S. with (as he is always advertised) a thorough knowledge of the details of departmental administration and every kind of experience (that magic-term!), is paid a monthly salary of three thousand rupees, not to mention various allowances and the additional cost of clerks, peons and stationery, and he always ends with having reduced the establishment by retrenching a few clerks and 'pattawallas.' The Committee, of course, is a different affair especially if it happens to have on its personnel non-officials drawn from the middle-class or, more accurately, ex-middle-class, as the present Committee has already demonstrated, that is to say, assuming the Press reports were correct.

STIR IN OLYMPIA.

The principle in any case of setting aside the sacred precedent of the All-India Services being invulnerable to any retrenchment proposal, is worth special notice. Whatever may be the intrinsic and ultimate value of the specific proposals that are yet to be published, if not put into operation, retrenchment is rid, for the first time I think in the history or bureaucratic endeavour, of its mockery. If the Committee were not bound, perhaps, inevitably, by red-tape, it would have made itself really useful by exempting the lower-paid services from the operation of retrenchment at all. Rs. 200 and not Rs. 50 should, then have become the salary test. As things stand, or, are likely to stand, the axe could not spare those who deserve first consideration in the matter of salary-cuts. The Olympians, one notices in these days, echo the 'cliches' like 'facing the crisis,' 'sacrifice,' 'duty,' and what-not. The 'chota' gods, of course, should lead their clerks and 'pattawallas' on the path of retrenchment. Perhaps, they will have to undertake the lead whether they like it or not. But they must also see whether the lower strata of the services can afford as they themselves can afford, to be Nelsonishly heroic.

LEVELLING DOWN.

The Government offices are no exception to the rule of the salaried 'employees' ' exploitation that holds sway outside of them. The principle of hierarchy that obtains in the larger clerkdom rules in those offices with the precision and ruthlessness of a machine. The Christian missionaries who preach the Gospel in the districts explain away the superstition of beef by asserting that cows have no souls; they would certainly substitute governmental employees for cattle if they were more enlightened about the world they lived in as well as the Gospel truths. Even the President of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference admitted as much in the course of his speech. Yet who could define the exact difference between two classes of equally badly-paid economic slaves who eke out a miserable living by hiring themselves out for clerking? Has the cut in salary any reference to the actual conditions and standard of living? If it has, must not the ton be touched first consistently with the principle of retrenching without imposing additional misery on the unfortunates, who have already misery enough and to spare, as any intelligent observer can see for himself?

NOTES OF THE DAY

Strength Behind Arguments.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is in no sense an extremist but like other Congressmen believes far more in deeds than words—of the Conference method—even in the period of truce. At a public meeting in Poona the other day he said that the strength of those who represented the country at the Round Table Conference would lie not so much in arguments as in the strength and capacity for sacrifice displayed by the people of India. If now the people slackened their efforts in any way to boycott foreign cloth and liquor, the Pandit added, their enemies would represent it as a sign of their weakness. He, therefore, most earnestly appealed to the people "to bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth and a complete suspension of trade in liquor." That is indeed the best way to strengthen the hands of Mahatma Gandhi, our pleni-potentiary at the Peace Conference and also the best way to lead the present truce to lasting peace.

Schuster's "Essentials."

Addressing the General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Committee, Sir George Schuster very eloquently dwelt on three conditions essential to a sound foundation of a new constitution. The conditions are budgetary equilibrium, sufficient resources to start a reserve bank immediately and unimpaired credit. India ought to be thankful to Great Britain and Providence for the costly luxury of having a Schuster to explain to her all these remarkable essentials. But how is it that Sir George forgot certain other matters "essentials" impossible? What about the scandalously heavy expenditure on Civil Administration? What about the Military Budget? And what about the ratio which must be maintained for the benefit of Britain by loans from—Britain?

Morocco Is Safe.

Although they might end happily, it would appear as if anxieties, like positive misfortunes, did not come singly to France. The country has been spending sleepless nights watching over its right to financial gains so well gotten at Versailles in 1919. To this major worry had been added a minor anxiety, the contribution of a responsible Spanish Minister who had thoughtlessly spoken of the possibility of Spain relinquishing her share of Morocco. This anxiety has fortunately been allayed by Spain's assurance that she has no intention of handing over the gloriously humanitarian task of "civilising" the uncivilised Moor to an inferior body like the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. What Morocco thinks about all this need not bother us. It has no right to think, much less has it any right to be heard. And specially when France is having a sigh of relief that the danger to the great work in Spanish Morocco and thereby to French Morocco also has safely passed. It is a significant commentary on the League of Nations and post-war Internationalism that was claimed to be supplanting—gradually—the old Imperialism.

Objectionable Tactics.

Whatever their differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress, we deeply regret that Mr. Saklatvala and his comrades should have behaved as they did at the London Indian National Conference. As our London correspondent says, they indulged in organised rowdyism and in provocatively foolish language against Congress leaders. Mr. Saklatvala's conduct is specially deplorable. He circulated leaflets at the Conference, describing Mahatma Gandhi as an "arch-hypocrite." Mr. Saklatvala has complete freedom to hold whatever view he likes. But he and his friends have neither strengthened their case nor added to their prestige by making an exhibition of unrestrained, violent and abusive petulance. It was but natural that what they thought was opposition to Gandhiji and the Congress should have produced a feeling of deep resentment among Indians. Mr. Saklatvala has not, we fear, done any service to his point of view.

Law Against Extravagance.

The Indore Nukta Act, which has recently received the assent of the Maharaja Holkar, is a novel piece of legislation. It penalises extravagant "funeral feasts" and other similar non-religious feasts. The Act lays down that no person shall feed more than 100 persons in any "nukta" or funeral feast except with the permission of the District Judge and it also prohibits the distribution of metal pots on such occasions. Any offence against the provisions of the Act may be punished with a fine of Rs. 500 or simple imprisonment not exceeding a week or both. The intention of the Act is no doubt laudable, namely, to check extravagance. But compulsion in such matters hardly seems to be the best method in bringing about reform. The State could do much greater service to the people by prohibiting liquor and drugs and imposing rigorous restrictions on the Ruler's Civil List and State extravagance in general.

INDIRECT REPRESENTATION AND NO ADULT FRANCHISE.

—:o:—

WHITLEY'S CHARTER TO WORKERS!

54 Hours A Week With 10 Hours' Daily Limit.

LABOUR COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS TO CURE INDEBTEDNESS.

The Whitley Commission's report on labour in India is published to-day and contains some notable recommendations. It has recommended 54 hours of work per week, prescribing a daily limit of 10 hours. It has advertised its proposals regarding children's working hours as "Children's Charter". The expediency of penalising the giving of advances to secure labour of children is recommended. A bond pledging the labour of a person under 15 years executed for and an account of any consideration should be made void.

ELIMINATING JOBBERS.

Regarding factory labour, it has recommended the elimination of jobbers from engagement and dismissal of labour and the starting of Employers' Associations in co-operation with Trade Unions to stamp out bribery. A joint scheme of unemployment insurance in case of drastic staff reduction is suggested and Government should attempt to deal with unemployment on the model of famine relief in rural areas. The wages in Bombay Cotton Mills should be standardised.

STOPPING WOMEN LABOUR IN MINES.

In mines, the system of selecting women for exclusion from underground working should be considered by employers, workers and the inspectorate jointly with a view to complete elimination

A DEBTOR'S CHARTER.

In railways in regard to racial discrimination, definite steps should be taken which will lead in a specified term of years to progressive elimination of any form of discrimination in appointments and promotions. A joint central board of Agents and workers is recommended for promoting common interest and conciliation. Extensive use of Co-operative Credit is recommended and proposals are made to secure the employees from arrest and attachment of salary. Besetting an industrial establishment for the recovery of debts should be made a cognizable offence.

Other recommendations refer to a more generous policy in recognition of trade unions, comprehensive public health acts, promoting better housing conditions and enlarging the scope of Workmen's Compensation Act.

SAFEGUARDING LABOUR IN NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Commission discuss the issues involved in the question of labour and the next constitution. After surveying the main relevant arguments concerning the power in labour legislation to be exercisd by the Central and Provincial Legislators respectively, they state that legislative powers in respect of labour should remain at the centre, but provincial legislatures should also have power to legislate provided they do nothing repugnant to the central legislation or its administration. If special constituencies are to remain part of the Indian constitution, labour should be given adequate representation in all legislatures preferably by means of election by registered trade unions. Where there is a substantial industrial population it should be given by franchise or otherwise adequate influence over the policy of local bodies.

In the framework of the future constitution, provision should be made for an Industrial Council which would enable representatives of employers, labour, and governments to confer regularly on labour measures and policy. The Council should be sufficiently representative but not too large. Labour representatives should be elected by registered Trade Unions or, failing these, nominated by Government and employers representatives by associations of employers. The Council should meet and its President be elected annually. It should have a permanent Secretary. The functions of the Council would be:—

(1) to examine proposals for labour legislation referred to it and also to initiate such proposals,

(2) to promote co-operation and understanding among those concerned with labour policy.

(3) to advise the central and provincial Governments on the framing of rules and regulations,

(4) to advise regarding the collection of labour statistics and the co-ordination and development of economic research. Votes in the Council should be recorded separately in three groups—i.e., employers, workers and other members respectively.

The possibility of making labour both a federal and provincial subject should be considered, and if federal legislation is impracticable, attempts should be made to ensure that all India participate as soon as possible in improving labour matters. The Industrial Council should offer a suitable channel for co-operation between British India and Indian States where there is appreciable industrial development.

(FULL REPORT APPEARS ON PAGE 8).

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

ANTI-SEPARATIONISTS' VIEWS

To Be Placed Before Mahatma

U. MAUNG MAUNGJI TO VISIT BOMBAY.

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, June 30.

Messrs. U Pu and U Su, members of the Anti-Separationist Deputation that waited on the Viceroy, have left for Calcutta 'en route' to Rangoon.

U Maung Maungji of the same Deputation is leaving for Allahabad, to-morrow, to confer with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr C.Y. Chintamani, after which he leaves for Bombay to see Gandhiji before whom he has been authorised by the Deputation to put the views of the Anti-Separationists and their demand for proper representation on the Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Committee.

U Maung Maungji will confer with other Indian leaders also before returning to Burma, via Madras, where he will see Dr. Besant.

JURORS RETURN VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY" IN CHIRNER SHOOTING CASE

(Continued from page 1)

a bullet wound. The cumulative effect of the alleged disturbance on the part of the people and the police firing was that about a dozen persons lost their lives and 37 persons were injured. Among the dead were three police constables, one forest guard and the rest were villagers. The deaths of the policemen were attributed to a deeply laid plot hatched, among others, by the accused in the case.

Forty-seven persons from Chirner and neighbouring villages, some of whom according to the defence, were honest Congress workers and respectable members of the society, were arrested and put up for trial charged with grave offences such as having entered into a conspiracy to murder police officials, commit rioting dacoity and theft.

"SUSPICIOUS"!

The arrests began on October 12, nearly seven weeks after the incident. The last arrest was made on November 28, more than two months after the event. Each of the accused remained in police custody for over 7 months pending the result of the trial.

The hearing of the case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, lasted for over three months and occupied 76 hearings.

THE DEFENCE.

According to the defence the prosecution case was a false one. They alleged that the police resorted to terrorist methods and fabricated evidence against the accused. They cited evidence that some villagers were tied to the poles and detained in Chirner for several days and statements adverse to the accused were "extorted" from them by the police.

One of the Defence Counsel told the jurors that the case had assumed the complexion of being a case of the people versus the Government and appealed to them to have more regard for the rights and liberties of the people, than the prestige and stability of the Government.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

In the month of September last year the satyagraha movement gained an impetus in Maharastra and under the auspices of the Maharastra Satyagraha Mandal the forest laws were violated and defied in various parts of the province. The Panvel Taluka was one of the many places where the movement found popular support. A series mass satyagrahas were arranged, in which thousands of villagers participated. Before the Satyagraha of September 25, which culminated in the firing incident, there had been 5 mass satyagrahas at different places in the Taluka.

On September 25, a mass Satyagraha was held at Chirner, a village 12 miles from Panvel and about 65 miles from Bombay. It was attended by 5,000 to 6,000 people including women and and children. The Satyagrahis started in a procession from Chirner village and reached the Akkadevi hill, the scene of the Satyagraha, at about 2 p.m. A major portion of the crowd remained at the foot of the hill chanting bhajan and songs while 300 to 400 persons went up the hill and entered the jungles. It is alleged that some of these persons were armed with scythes and sickles. At the sound of a bugle the Satyagrha started and a few branches of trees were cut by the Satyagrahis.

THE POLICE ARRIVAL.

A police party headed by Inspector Patil, attached to the Panvel police station had arrived at Chirner that day, to keep "bandobust". This party consisted of 21 constables out of whom 14 were armed with rifles and muskets and the rest with lathies. Mr. Joshi, the Irst class, Magistrate of Panvel, Mr. Alekar, Forest Officer, a forest round guard, a beat guard and a few talaties and police patels were the other officials present on the spot.

When the Satyagrahis startec cutting trees Mr. Patil marched into the jungle with the police and other officials and arrested a number of persons while cutting trees. The Satyagrahis submitted to the arrest without protest. Some of the arrested persons were sent down while others were detained on the hill.

PUT IN FETTERS.

So far, things are said to have proceeded smoothly. But soon afterwards, it was alleged, Inspector Patil clapped one of the Satyagrahis, because the latter did not produce a scythe or sickle with which he was armed. The report was carried down to the people assembled at the foot of the hill and also reached the ears of the Mamlatdar. On hearing the report of the incident of slapping the Mamlatdar proceeded to the hill. He was followed by a crowd of 100 to 200 people. Seeing the crowd coming up Mr. Patil ordered the prisoners to be handcuffed and 8 Satyagrahis were put in fetters by means of four pairs of handcuffs. Mr. Patil then proceeded to make the panchanamas regarding the arrests.

CROWD DISAPPEARS.

The crowd on reaching the spot made a grievance of the fact that the Satyagrahis were handcuffed although they were willing to be arrested and follow the police wherever they were taken. They clamoured for the removal of the handcuffs. The Mamlatdar promised to redress the grievance and asked the people to remain calm which appeal found response and the crowd disappeared. On the completion of the panchanamas the handcuffs were removed and the police party came down the hill with the prisoners.

AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL.

When the police party reached the foot of the hill, it was alleged, the attitude of the crowd became all of a sudden menacing and some threatening remarks relating to a police patil of Chirner were said to have been uttered. The Congressmen who were there on the spot endeavoured their best to maintain order and formed a cordon to give safe passage to the police. While the police party was passing through this cordon, it was further alleged, the crowd went out of control and started throwing stones and stumps at the police.

The police in their turn opened fire and the net result was about a dozen persons including the Mamlatdar died and as many as 37 persons were injured.

HEROIC CONGRESSMEN.

It was admitted by the prosecution that while Inspector Patil and Mr. Alekar and some other officials were being mobbed by an infuriated crowd, they were heroically rescued by some Congressmen and conducted safely to Chirner where they were medically treated and thence they were sent to Panvel.

The incident created panic in the Chirner village and those who had assembled to witness the Satyagraha fled in all directions. The wounded and the dead were abandoned both by the police and the villagers. The injured were left unattended till late next morning when the news of the incident reached Bombay and the Congress Hospital sent Ambulance cars. A number of villagers injured in police firing were picked up by the Congress Ambulance cars and removed to Bombay and treated in the Congress Hospital.

KOUNDINYA AND RAJE.

The news of the tragedy also reached official circles and Mr. the District Magistrate who was at Alibag, visited the place and Mr. Koundinya, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Alibag, started a departmental inquiry. Following this Mr. Raje, the Deputy Superintendent of Police of Kolaba was deputed as a special investigating officer and he carried on investigations in Chirner for over six weeks. The inquiries resulted in the arrest of 47 persons, the accused in the case.

Mr. K. G. Gupte and Mr. Sakharam Powle, the former of whom had saved the life of Mr. Patil and the latter rendered medical aid to the same officer and nursed him were also involved in the case. Mr. V. M. Vedak, a pleader of Panvel, and Mr. T. N. Bedekar were arrested by the police.

THE CHARGES.

The investigations being over all the accused were charged on 7 different counts and the general charge against all the accused except Messrs. Vedak and Bhedekar was that of forming an unlawful assembly. Six of the accused were charged with murdering police officials. One was charged with dacoity 13 were charged with theft and absconding from lawful custody and the remaining 10 were charged with conspiracy.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE.

Soon after the tragic events of Chirner the public of Panvel Taluka carried on an agitation and demanded that the Government should appoint an independent inquiry committee to investigate into the whole matter. As there was no response to this request the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona appointed a non-official Inquiry Committee with Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta as Chairman. The Committee wished to go to Chirner to hold its sitting but in the meantime Mr. Koundinya, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, served orders on all the members of the Committee under Section 144 I. P. C. preventing the Committee from holding its inquiry in Alibag District.

The Non-official Committee thereupon met in Bombay and examined a number of witnesses, including some injured men lying in the Congress Hospital, Bombay. Before the non-official Committee could publish its report, the police had instituted criminal proceedings against the accused before Mr. R. R. Sonalkar, the First Class Magistrate of Alibag and the matter being "sub judice" the publication of the report was withheld.

The trial of the accused before Mr. Sonalkar lasted for three weeks and the prosecution examined 113 witnesses in all. The Magistrate committed all the accused to the sessions.

WHEN JUDGES DIFFER.

In the ordinary course the trial was to have been held at Thana before a jury, but the Government of Bombay passed special orders and appointed Mr. Gundil to try the case and directed him to hold the court at Alibag. As this procedure would have deprived the accused of a trial by jury they applied to the Bombay High Court challenging the validity of the Government order and requesting that the trial should be held at Thana, so that the accused may have the benefit of a trial by jury. Two Judges of the Bombay High Court who first heard the application did not agree on the judgement and the application was referred to a full bench of Judges. The full bench of the Bombay High Court finally set aside the Government order and granted the request of the accused.

THE TRIAL.

Consequently the case came up for hearing before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge and a Jury at Thana. The trial commenced on March 16 but it was postponed for a week. From March 23 onwards it was heard from day to day. The case lasted three months and occupied 76 hearings. Soon after the commencement of the trial the Judge and the Jury visited Chirner and inspected the scene of the Satyagraha. The prosecution again examined 108 witnesses, 58 of whom were Government servants. And the remaining 50 witness were villagers.

Mr. W. B. Pradhan assisted by Mr. Raje conducted the prosecution case. The accused were defended by Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Messrs. W. A. Rage, K. N. Dharap and B. R. Damle.

PESHAWAR, July 1.

It is now expected that Loe Jirgha which was originally to have been held in April will be held this month. Representatives are pouring in Kabul.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG DESTROYED AT BANGALORE.

But Fasting Volunteers Join Their Point

(From Our Correspondent).
BANGALORE, July 1.

Great sensation prevailed in Bangalore City yesterday when it was noticed that the great flag staff about sixty feet in height erected in commemoration of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent visit to Bangalore together with the National Flag had been desecrated and destroyed by some unknown persons.

Congress volunteers when they came to know of this unfortunate incident took a vow to fast till another flag staff was erected. By evening a new flag staff was ereeted and the tricoloured national flag hoisted at Gandhi Vagar amidst great enthusiasm.

Monster public meeting was held last night, when speeches were made and resolutions passed condemning the action of those responsible for the desecration of the National Flag.

THREAT OF ALL-INDIA RAILWAY STRIKE.

—:o:—

Federation's Appeal To Gandhiji

EARLY BALLOT TO BE TAKEN

JAMNADAS'S APPEAL TO RAILWAY WORKERS TO WIN

The following cable has been sent by the President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to the following addresses:—

(1) Prime Minister, (2) Secretary State India, (3) Secretary Trade Union Congress, (4) Secretary Independent Labour Party, (5) Editor Daily Herald and (6) V. J. Patel.

"Wholesale unwarranted retrenchment" Indian Railway. Over thirtyfive thousand sacked; thousands more working short hours and demoted. Thirty thousand more are doomed. Request for conciliation Board rejected.

Federation proposed temporary reduction in wages and diversion of provident fund contributions. Yet retrenchment is going on. Viceroy refused to receive deputation.

Federation Special Convention advised general strike. Request your intervention for suspension of retrenchment and appointment of Conciliation Board.

GANDHIJI'S INTERVENTION SOLICITED.

The following telegram has been sent by the President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to the following addresses.

(1) Mahatma Gandhi, Borsad and (2) Vallabhai Patel, Bardoli.

"Kindly read press message regarding grave situation of Railway Workers owing to ruthless retrenchment. General Strike inevitable. Earnestly request secure Working Committee's intervention and support."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta the President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has issued the following manifesto, before in departure from Simla, to all the Railway Workers in India in connection with the present critical situation arising out of the drastic retrenchment carried on in the Railways:—

The die is cast. The Railway Board has turned down all our proposals for stopping the retrenchment that threatens the bread and butter of the Railway workers throughout India. Inspite of all that your delegation could say and do, the Railway Board has remained adamant and except a promise that they would consider our demand we have secured nothing.

GOVERNMENT STILL COGITATING.

The Government of India are still cogitating over our appdication for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and we fear that they will continue to do so until the intended retrenchment is over and the issue is dead.

The so-called economic campaign is wholly unwarranted for more reason than one. Twelve out of Hundred crores and odd rupees that you earn for the Railways are dissipated for non-Railway purposes. Having failed to secure justice for you, your Special Convention has been compelled after deep and careful consideration, unanimously to advise you to go on strike and with that object has directed that a ballot be taken of the members of the Union all over India.

THINK OF YOUR MISERIES.

It is now for you to accept or reject the advise of the serious and fateful step which we have recommended to you. We are painfully conscious of the appalling privation which you will have to undergo when out of your jobs. We know fully how backward in the race of life you and your children would be thrown during the aftermoth of the strike, if it fails.

But have you any alternative? Seventy thousand of your fellow workers with their wives and children are marked out for starvation! The only choice you have is whether you will allow them to be thrown out of jobs to which they have diverted some of the best part of their lives, or whether you will, like me, compel the Railway Board by your suffering and sacrifice to abandon the so-called economy campaign and to re-instate all your discharged comrades?

UNTIL VICTORY IS WON!

Honour and self-interest, alike demand that you will ballot for a strike and pursue it until victory is won. The resolution of your convention advising the strike is now published and let the world judge where truth and justice lie. Remember that your Federation has not advised the strike. Your cause is just and strong and if you loyally carry out the advice of your Federation the ultimate victory will surely be yours.

We know the inconvenience to which the public will be put to in the case of a strike of such a magnitude. We are also not unmindful of the fact that trade and commerce will be seriously handicapped, but the whole responsibility for this is on the shoulders of the Railway Board and the Government of India, who have shown themselves to be deaf to the demand of justice, reason, and public welfare.

OPPRESSION OF WORKERS.

The magnificent transport industry which India possesses in Railway ought to be treated as a social service, but when it is regarded as private property, with a vested interest, it can only lead to the oppression of workers and inconvenience of the public.

We therefore also appeal to the public to show the utmost sympathy to the helpless workers and to give them moral and material support in their fight.

TERRIBLE HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

—:o:—

500 PERSONS PERISH: CATTLE DROPPING DEAD LIKE FLIES.

LONDON, June 30.

New York.—Directly or indirectly heat-wave has hitherto been responsible for 500 deaths, of which 230 occurred yesterday. The deathroll in Chicago alone is 126.

In the state of Iowa, cattle are dropping dead like flies, grain is turning brown and maize shrivelling, while in South Dakota the country-folk, faced with the additional pest, are fighting millions of grasshoppers.—Reuter.

MARKED CONTRAST.—

In contrast with this, snow fell for two hours in Wesnarchee Mountains, Washington and the most violent wind-storm in the history of Louisville, Kentucky, smashed windows, uprooted trees, unroofed houses, caused serious injuries to several persons and plunged the city in darkness.—Reuter.

Police Clear Audience From Madras Theatre

CHAIRS HURLED ON STAGE ON REFUSAL TO SHOW LATHI SCENE

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 1.

A commotion was caused [illegible] local theatre where Tamil drama entitled "Love of Khaddar" was billed for production. The drama dealt with some episodes of Satyagraha campaign and the spotlight directed particularly scene on the police lathi charges.

It would appear police took objection to this scene and notified to the proprietor of the Company to expunge the offending scene, which was agreed to. On two previous nights this scene was staged and particular section of audience clamoured for this scene being enacted.

CHAIRS HURLED ON STAGE.

The police ban was explained [illegible] the audience got restive, chairs were thrown, lights put out and confusion ensued. The Assistant Police Commissioner Tirumalachari, who was present regarding the situation uncontrollable called for police reserve with whose help the theatre was cleared. It is alleged people were roughly handled

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF CHILD LABOUR.

Whitley Commission's Recommendations.

mission on Labour in India comprised in a Volume of 580 pages is published. The Royal Commission was appointed on July 6, 1929 with the following reference:—

"To enquire into and report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between employers and employed and to make recommendations."

And the Commissioners authorised and appointed by the King-Emperor were:—

The Rt. Hon. J.H. Whitley, P.C. (Chairman); the Rt. Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C.; Sir Victor Sassoon, Bt.; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Alex. R. Murray, K.B.E.; Mr. A.G. Clow, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Mr. K. Ahmed, M.L.A.; Mr. G.D. Birla; Mr. John Cliff; Mr. N.M. Joshi; Mr. D. Chaman Lal and Miss B.M. le Poer Power.

The Report is unanimous being signed by all the Commissioners with the exception of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola who was elected President of the Legislative Assembly on January 17, 1931 and so from that date was unable to take further part in the proceedings. But it has a Minute by Sir Victor Sassoon (page 476) and another (page 490) by Mr. K. Ahmed. The Royal Commission twice toured India journeying 16,000 miles, exclusive of the journeys between London, Bombay and Colombo and holding 128 public sittings and 71 private sessions. 837 witnesses were examined, 490 memoranda considered and 180 visits were paid to industrial undertakings and plantations. The Commissioners comment that no trouble was spared by all concerned to facilitate their enquiries and assist them in their tours. They say:

"We are conscious that exigencies of time and space have prevented us from making the fullest use of all the material supplied. But, whatever the value of our Report, the volumes of evidence which accompany it constitute a source which, for years to come, should yield a wealth of information, not available elsewhere, for the study of labour questions."

DO AWAY WITH JOBBERS.

The Report shows that the factory workers are not now agriculturists, but that the great majority of them are villagers by origin and retain family and other ties with their villages. The Report shows the benefits of such ties and says that the aim should be to maintain and regularise them. Formerly, there was usually a shortage of factory labour, but it appears that the future will be a time of plentiful if not super-abundant labour. Nevertheless, the old system of recruiting labour through a jobber still largely persists, particularly in planting, mining, public works and certain seasonal industries. Further, the jobber acts as intermediary between employer and employed with various undesirable results. The Commission recommend the exclusion of jobbers from the engagement and dismissal of labour and, wherever the scale of the factory permits, the appointment of a labour officer directly under the General Manager. Failing such appointment, the manager or some other responsible officer should keep complete control of engagements and dismissals. An educated woman should be appointed where substantial number of women are engaged to supervise their conditions. Next, the causes and features of the emerging unemployment problem are shown, and suggestions are made, first, for the introduction of a joint scheme of unemployment insurance when large reductions of staff are contemplated in an industry, secondly, that Government should examine certain possible lines of remedial action in case of unemployment. Constructive suggestions are made for the education of workers and their children.

54 HOURS A WEEK.

The chapter on "Hours in Factories" contains an account of the history and statistics of hours in all kinds of perennial factories. A weekly limit of 54 hours with a daily limit of 10 is suggested for adults and 5 for children of from 12-15, instead of 60 and 11 for the former, and 6 for the latter, the usual figures at present. Detailed recommendations are made regarding rest-intervals, spread over of hours and exemptions of factories from the provisions of the Factories Act relating to hours of work. These it is suggested should be limited and based on [illegible] standards throughout India.

BENEFIT FOR WORKING MOTHERS.

Working conditions in factories are subjected to minute scrutiny in the Report, and recommendations for improving the welfare and safety of the workers are made under the headings—Health, Safety, Welfare, and Administration. Particular stress is laid on amenities for working mothers. The compulsory provision of creches in places employing 250 or more women and their provision by order of the Governments concerned, in places where fewer women work, is recommended. Suggestions for strengthening the inspecting staffs and increasing their effectiveness are made.

CHILDREN'S CHARTER.

Recommendations are made regarding child labour and the over-working of women in seasonal factories. Certain gross abuses of child labour, e.g., unhealthy conditions, corporal punishment in some places, long hours and low pay—"……10 or 12 hours daily for sums as low as 2 annas in the case of those of tenderest years"—are exposed and the recommendations in this chapter form a veritable children's charter. The system of parents pledging their children's labour in payment of debt is condemned, the Commission recommending that Government examine the expediency of penalising the practice and in any case the annulment of bonds pledging the labour of persons under 15 years old. This recommendation applies to all establishments, not only unregulated factories. Further recommendations refer to legislation in respect of both kinds of unregulated factories (i.e., power using and non-power using), to the starting age and hours of children, to sanitary conditions and to improvement of inspection.

WOMEN AND MINES.

Mines of all sorts in British India employ 259,701 persons. Weekly hours of labour are restricted by law to 60 above ground and 54 below. Some cases in which these hours were exceeded were noticed, and the Commission propose to obviate them by a better system of registration. Under existing regulations, women are to be entirely excluded from underground workings after July 1st, 1939. Meanwhile, the Commission recommend that the continued recruitment of women for underground work be discontinued. The exclusion of children under 14 from work in or about mines is also recommended. Another important recommendation is that workers should have the same number of nominees on the Mining Boards as employers, these to be chosen after consultation with workers organisations where they exist.

RAILWAY WORKERS.

With over 800,000 employees Railways are an important part of the Indian Labour market. Approximately 71 per cent. of the mileage is State-owned, so Railways bring the Government into intimate contact with labour problems. Indian Railway workers' associations have of late years introduced some of the typical features of Western Trade Union organisation and methods, and the Commission's treatment of this part of their subject is thus of great interest and importance.

The system of selection boards is recommended for the appointment and promotion of certain categories of labour, and the extension of recruitment through labour bureaux is recommended for others. The Commission recommend that all classes of workers should enter into a simple service agreement according to which reasonable security of tenure would be assured. A regular quasi-judicial procedure to be observed prior to the dismissal of any employee is srggested, together with provisions for appeal. In cases of discharge on reduction of establishment, the principle of seniority, other things being equal, should apply.

JT. BOARD OF AGENTS AND WORKERS.

The attitude of Railway administrations towards trade unions is discussed, and the conclusion is reached that a more generous policy in respect of recognition of trade unions is desirable; also that the Railway administrations might grant certain facilities and privileges to union officers and members engaged in promoting organization. A main recommendation is the suggested machinery for dealing with industrial relations on railways. The Report recommends the creation of a Joint Standing Central Board containing representatives of the Agents of the various Railways, and workers in equal proportions, elected by the Indian Railway Conference Association and the All-India Railwaymen's Feceration respectively. This Board will deal with general questions common to all railways, to matters common to one or more grades where agreement has not been reached in Railway Councils and with references from Railway Councils. Apprehended disputes which cannot be settled on the Railway Council should be referred automatically, no stoppage taking pince meanwhile. Failing agreement on the Board, if either party desires, the dispute should be referred to a tribunal of five representatives from either side of the Board and five from outside. Each railway should have a Railway Council working in conjunction with divisional or district and local works committees. This would give the workers an opportunity of ventilating grievances and discussing the conditions of their work. All workers should be eligible for election to the Council. Where there is a recognised union, workers representatives on committees should be eligible for assistance from an officer of the union. On Railway Councils the Union should be consulted as to its constitution and the extent of direct representation of the Union. In disputes the Central Board should advise.

The chapter on transport and public works discusses among other matters, the conditions of employment of seamen, and makes recommendations for ameliorating the chronic unemployment now prevailing. Recommendations are also made regarding conditions of labour at docks, on road transport, and on the Public Works of India carried out by the Public Works Department.

LABOUR IN PLANTATIONS.

The three chapters devoted to labour on the Assam plantations are devoted to problems of recruitment, wages, and health and welfare, respectively.

The Commission suggest the repeal of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act which at present governs recruitment and its replacement by a new Act. The scope of the Act should be restricted to assisted emigration, the responsibilities for which the Commission propose to place primarily on the industry itself. The right will be reserved to the Provincial and Central Governments to intervene in the event of any recrudescence of abuses. A Protector of Immigrants in Assam should be appointed by the Government of India and an absolute right of repatriation should be conferred on immigrants if for any reason whatever they desire to go home, after a period not exceeding three years.

The employment of children in any circumstances below the age of 10 should be prohibited.

STANDARISATION OF WAGES FOR BOMBAY MILLS.

The Commission's discussion of the standard of living of Indian labour is divided between the chapters of Income, Indebtedness, Health and Welfare and Housing of the industrial worker.

The chapter on income is the first attempt at a comprehensive survey of wages in India. Earnings are surveyed as adequately as possible in the main industries and in different provinces and estimates of family income and expenditure are attempted for certain localities. The level of real wages, particularly in the more organised industries has risen appreciably in recent years. The Report shows that the belief—somewhat widely held—that workers have a fixed standard of living and that, having attained it, they cease to make further efforts, is fallacious. No injury will, therefore, be inflicted on the industry by raising workers' wages. It would, in fact, increase efficiency. Profit sharing schemes are hardly practicable at present in India, but there is scope for considerable extension of the system of efficiency or production bonuses. Stress is laid on the desirability of regularising employment, and on the effectiveness of such a development in increasing earnings. Nevertheless, care must be taken not to overlook the interests of the rest of the community in improving the conditions of industrial labour. Discussing the practicability of setting up minimum wage-fixing machinery, the Commission stress the importance of careful preliminary investigation, demarcation of the trades concerned, and decision as to the composition and number of Wage Boards. The cost of enforcement of such machinery and the desirability of gradual progress should not be overlooked. The time is ripe for standardization of wages in the Bombay cotton mills, and the jute industry should examine the possibility of standardisation in jute mills. The regulation of deductions from wages and of fines demands legislation and the leading provisions of such legislation are outlined.

IN THE GRIP OF MONEY-LENDERS.

The majority of industrial workers are in debt for the greater part of the working lives and this is an important contributory cause of inefficiency. Estimates put the proportion of families or individuals in industrial centres who are in debt as not less than two-thirds of the whole, the great majority owing more, often far more, than three months wages.

The Commission's inquiries showed that 75 per cent. per annum is a common rate of interest in many parts of India, and 150 per cent. is by no means uncommon. The most important single cause of borrowing is expenditure on festivals particularly marriages. Births, deaths and unemployment also cause borrowing.

DEBTORS' CHARTER.

The Commission recommend that all Railway administrations make persistent efforts to help their workers by means of co-operative credit, that salaries and wages of less than Rs. 300 per mensem be not liable to attachment, and that arrest and imprisonment for debt in the case of industrial workers drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem be abolished. The Commission doubt the legality of the present system of attachment of future earnings. They stress the importance of dealing with this matter in the interests of both the workers and of industrial efficiency. Further, legislation providing a summary procedure for the liquidation of workers' unsecured debts should be enacted. Besetting an industrial establishment for the recovery of debts should be made a cognisable offence, i.e., one rendering the offender liable to arrest by the Police without a warrant. The recovery of advances charged on account of recruiting and travelling expenses should be made illegal. The Commission urge employers to adopt a system of weekly payment but it is not recommended that weekly payment be made compulsory by law at present. They recommend that a law be enacted requiring the payment of wages to process operatives in textile and iron and steel industries and in railway and engineering workshops at intervals not exceeding 16 days. The appropriate authority should have the power to extend a similar provision to other industries or classes of operatives. Lastly, legislation should be enacted providing for the payment of wages within 7 days from the expiry of the period in which they have been earned and within two days after discharge in the case of a discharged employee. This law should be applicable to factories, mines, railways and plantations and should provide for possible application to other branches of industry.

A conservative estimate of the general death rate in India puts it between 30 and 35 per 1,000 and the average expectation of life at birth is 25 years as compared with 54 years in Great Britain. The Commission recommend that comprehensive Public Health Acts be passed in all provinces, that special attention be devoted to industrial disease and that Public Health Departments be strengthened in order to cope with it.

IMPROVING HOUSING CONDITIONS.

In very many of the industrial areas in India housing conditions are deplorable.

The Commission report that Provincial Governments should make a survey of urban and industrial areas to ascertain their needs in regard to housing and should thereafter hold conferences with all interested parties to settle the details and costs of practicable housing schemes. Government should also announce their willingness to subsidise in various ways employers' building schemes approved by them. Further, Government should lay down minimum standards regarding cubic space, ventilation and lighting, regarding drainage and sanitation and should insist on the adoption of model bye-laws issued by them. Town planning acts are urgently required in the Bombay and Bengal provinces and would be useful elsewhere. The provision of working class housing should be a statutory obligation on every improvement trust.

Co-operative building societies should be encouraged and Municipal Councils should forthwith undertake preliminary work by appointing qualified health officers, improving and strengthening municipal health organisations, revising housing and allied bye-laws and preparing plans for the extension and improvement of areas set apart for housing schemes.

The Commission's discussion of the economic-political aspects of Indian labour problems contained in the chapters dealing with Workmen's Compensation, Trade Unions Industrial Disputes, and Labour and the Constitution.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

The existing Workmen's Compensation Act in India which has attained much success and has benefited the workers concerned was designed to include only workers in more or less organised industries whose occupations were hazardous. The Government of India could include by notification others whose occupations were declared to be hazardous. The Commission state the objections of limiting the provisions of the Act to organised and hazardous employments but also show valid objections to include all workers, the chief being the practical difficulty of collecting premia from a large number of small rural employers.

The Commission recommend the extension of the Act to as many workers as possible in organised industry whether their occupations are hazardous or not.

GROWTH OF TRADE UNONS.

Trade Union organisation is controlled in India by the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926. Its provisions are confined to those Unions which seek registration, this involving the obligation to furnish audited accounts and to include in the executive a majority of actual workers. In return, registered Trade Unions gain some immunity from civil suits and criminal prosecutions. By the end of 1929, 87 trade unions (a majority of the existing unions) were registered with 132,320 members.

The Commission recommend that Government should give the lead in making recognition of unions easy, and in encouraging registration. The Trade Unions Act should be re-examined in not less than three years time: all limitations imposed on the activities of registered unions and their officers and members should be reconsidered so as to ensure that the conditions for registration are not such as to prevent any well conducted "bona-fide" union from applying for registration. Strikes in India are largely a post-war development. They arise mostly out of specific disputes over wages, but there are wide economic causes also at work to produce industrial unrest. Non-industrial causes play a smaller part than is generally supposed, but political unrest has, nevertheless, had an important influence at times on industrial strife. The post-war industrial unrest led to an examination of methods employed elsewhere. The Government of India took the lead in establishing and recommending joint Works Committees, and these have been taken up in a number of works. Legislation on trade disputes is represented by the Trade Disputes Act of 1929, which provides for the referring of disputes to Courts of Enquiry or Boards of Conciliatio. By the end of 1929 the Act had been used on three occasions. An obsolete Act of 1860 is on the Statute Book and the Commission recommend its repeal.

The Commission recommend collaboration between the employer and the Trade Union (where such exists) in the formation and working of Works Committee which should not be regarded as rivals of the Union. Also there should be a larger body of representatives of workers and employers of the industry in the centre concerned. The establishment of some permanent statutory machinery to deal with trade disputes should be considered before the expiry of the Trade Disputes Act in 1934. Meanwhile Government should utilise their power to establish Boards, or Courts, when they believe such action will be useful. Every provincial Government should have an officer or officers to undertake tht work of conciliation and bring about private agreement.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter which appeared in the issue of your paper of the 29th June over the signature of Mr. Thakordas Bhagwandas, I am directed to request you to publish this in reply thereto.

The complaint in the letter is to the general effect that arbitrations instituted under the by-laws of my Association are conducted with preference to or prejudice in favour of one of the parties and that the principles of law and justice are not observed in the conduct of arbitrations. There is absolutely no truth in this statement.

Regarding the adjudication of disputes under By-law 38, I am to point out that in the year 1928-29, 323 arbitrations were held in respect of disputes under this By-law. From the awards filed, 38 came up to the Board in appeal and out of these 33 3 awards were remitted back for reconsideration, 4 were set aside, 4 reversed, 16 confirmed and 6 withdrawn. Mr. Thakordas states that in the event of a dispute an upcountry constituent, a non-member, as such, has no right to appoint an arbitrator and is, therefore, at a disadvantage. Under By-laws 35 and 38 it is open to any non-member to choose as an arbitrator any person entitled to act as an arbitrator, provided always, of course, he is disinterested.

There are available as arbitrators, members and representatives amounting to over 500, and out of such a large number it is obvious that a non-member can choose one person who can in no way be biased. He can, at any rate, appoint a member who is not a commission agent and his allegation on the ground of any bias which one commission agent may have in acting in an arbitration in a claim by or against a commission agent, can be avoided.

Parties to a dispute under By-law 38 have complete latitude as to appointment of arbitrators and it is only on the failure of a party to appoint an arbitrator after being requested to do so that arbitrators can be appointed by the Chairman of the Association. It is, therefore, always within the power of an upcountry disputant, whether a member or not, to act so that the Chairman is under no necessity to appoint arbitrators.

It is obvious from the procedure outlined above that the name of a plaintiff in a dispute must be within the knowledge of the trader, because he must be asked to appoint an arbitrator with reference to the dispute. It is true that a list of the names of arbitrators is not supplied, but an upcountry constituent can always ask for advice as to appointment of arbitrators and such advice has been and is given by the Officials of the Association.

In the case of exparte arbitrations when a defendant refuses to attend, the arbitrators examine the contracts, account books etc., connected with the case and which are laid before them before making their award. Neither they nor a Court of Law can do anything else. I am to add that an appeal lies against the award made by the arbitrators to the Board and awards have on appeal, in several cases, been set aside or modified. I am to say that the suggestion made by Mr. Thakordas in the last para of his letter has been made without a proper understanding of the position and that upcountry constituents who are non-Members, have it within their own power to guard against the objections which he has raised in his letter.—Yours, etc.

D. MEHTA.
Secretary, E. India Cotton Association.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The adjourned Annual General meeting of the members was held on Saturday last at the Association's Room in Wadia Building, Mr. B. M. Mody, B. Com., Incorporated Auditor, presiding. The report of the Committee appointed by the General meeting on 30th May was unanimously adopted with all its recommendations. Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria was elected President of the Association for the current year and a nex Executive Committee consisting of Mr. B. M. Modi (Chairman) Messrs. Heman Alraja, V. P. Varde, Captain Katrak, Shantilal Shaa, Bam. Mokadam, Aga, Santook, Javeria was elected.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANKING SOCIETY LTD.,

The Annual General meeting of the Society was held on Sunday the 28th June at 4 p.m. in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Mr. V. P. Varde, B. Com., presiding. The Committee's Report which was adopted stated that there were, on 31st March 1931, 479 members. Paid up capital and Reserve Fund amounted to Rs. 175,131 and Rs. 3,800 respectively, while deposits from members as well as non-members were over Rs. 20,000. Loans granted for various purposes such as Business, Marriage, Repayment of old debts, Education, etc., showed an outstanding balance of Rs. 34,400 while investments in securities were Rs. 16,000. The net profit of Rs. 1413-14-5 as recommended by the Committee was distributed:—

Rs. 350 to Reserve Fund, Rs. 1015 dividend to members at 6 1/4 per cent. Rs. 30 Bonus to staff and Rs. 23-14-5 carried forward to next year.

SALE OF VALUABLE SCRAP METAL.

Under instructions from THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER OF STORES, East Indian Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow, we shall sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1931, at the Charbagh Store Depot commencing at 12 Noon, the following:—

(1)	Scrap White Metal Class 15	About 293 Cwts.
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(3)	Scrap Zinc Class 18.	„ 129 cwts.
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(5)	Scrap Brass Turning Boring and Fling Class 29.	„ 1058 Cwts.
(6)	Scrap Brass Sweeping Class 26.	„ 148 Cwts.
(7)	Scrap Copper Turning & Boring Class 27	„ 147 Cwts.
(8)	Scrap White Metal Boring Class 30.	„ 31 Cwts.
(9)	Scrap Brass Boring Mixed, Class 31.	„ 691 Cwts.
(10)	Scrap Brass Boring mixed with White Metal Borings in ingot Class 31.	„ 28 Cwts.
(11)	Scrap Copper Wire Class No. 14.	„ 190 Cwts.
(13)	Scrap Brass Boring mixed	„ 9 Cwts.
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(15)	Scrap Lead Class 19	„ 298 Cwts.
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PICKETS' TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.

Abused, Assaulted, But Going Forward.

OUR KERALA LETTER

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, June 28.

Congress committees are being reconstituted in the several districts of Kerala Province. The elections have been keener than ever before. The Calicut district committee has elected Mr. Kongat Raman Menon as its President, and Mr. Hassan Koy Mulla as Vice-President. The North Malabar District committee has elected Mr. R. Raghava Menon as president. The newly constituted Provincial Committee will meet this evening in the Town Hall and show its supreme determination to carry on national work.

TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.

Picketing of liquor shops continues vigorously all over the province in spite of the numerous cases of assault and ill-treatment of volunteers by the drunkards and dealers. The latest report of such ill-treatment comes from Cherukunnu in North Malabar. One volunteer was robbed of his flag, cap and umbrella, abused, and kicked, and sent away. The volunteer's sad story set at once two other volunteers from the camp on the same mission. These were similarly robbed and beaten with their own umbrellas and thrown down into the mud. On their return to the camp their corpiain set out to the same shop and duly received his quota of abuse and assault. It is a trial of endurance.

Mr. Jamal Mohamed Sahib of Madras will preside over the forthcoming Kerala Muslim Conference in Tellicherry. The considered views of the Mopla community on the political questions of the day are to be released for public enlightenment at the conference. The general public are awaiting the results of the conference with keen interest. For one-third of the Kerala population is Moslem.

The flag-holsting and salutation ceremony held at the Town Hall this morning was an impressive event. A large number of youths went in batches through the town carrying National Flags to the Town Hall, where a large crowd had gathered to witness the ceremony.

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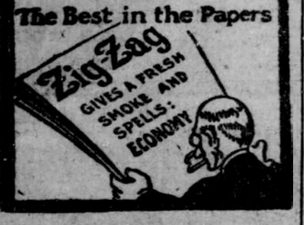

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BRITAIN DARE NOT REFUSE OUR BIRTHRIGHT

Malaviya's Optimism

COMPLETE BOYCOTT AND PROHIBITION WANTED

POONA, June 28.

"I am an optimist, and my optimism is based on reason and experience. I feel certain that notwithstanding the difficulties that confront us, we will succeed in persuading Britain Statesmen at the Round Table Conference in London to agree to our just demand for the full control of our domestic affairs. Matters have reached a stage when Britain dare not refuse us our birthright. But if we fail to achieve our object in London, I shudder to think of the consequences that may follow."

These remarks were made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the course of a speech he delivered at a public meeting here to-day. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided.

PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE.

Proceeding, the Pandit said that Poona was to him a place of political pilgrimage. What place could be more sacred to the Indian patriot than the birthplace of that prince of patriots and statesmen, Shivaji? What place could be more sacred than the city that had been the home of stalwart nation builders like Ranade, Tilak, and Gokhale, men who had, each in his way, left indelible marks on the political life of the country?

Continuing the Pandit payed a tribute to the men, women and children of Maharashtra, who had made such enormous sacrifices in the cause of the country during the last civil disobedience movement. He felt that their sacrifices would certainly bear fruit and that it would not be long before India won her freedom. He admitted that their path was full of difficulties, but he felt that with courage and patience they would be able to overcome all of them and what now appeared to be stumbling blocks would soon become stepping stones to freedom.

MUSLIM SETTLEMENT.

Referring to the absence of settlement on the communal issue, the Pandit said that it was sad that the two Mahomedan parties had been unable to come to a settlement at Simla, but he was not without hope that by further efforts it would be possible to bring about a settlement between all the communities in the country. They would leave no stone unturned to bring all communities, interests and sections of the population together, but if they failed still, and it a group of reactionaries working in the country, succeeded in preventing a settlement even then they would not allow the ignorance or obduracy of that group further to delay the establishment of a People's Government in India.

It would then be the duty of nationalists, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsees and Sikhs to agree between themselves to a just and fair settlement, and place that before the Round Table Conference. If that settlement will not be accepted, the responsibility of rejecting the united settlement at nationalist India will lie on the shoulders of the British Cabinet. And he felt that the Cabinet or the Round Table Conference will not reject a settlement arrived at between nationalists of all communities on a just and fair basis.

FEDERATION AND PRINCES.

Turning to the question of Princes federating with British India Pandit Malaviya said that much had been said about the differences among the princes on the question of an All-India federation. It was both painful and deplorable, that such differences has arisen but it was not surprising. He had the fullest confidence that those who opposed federation would soon realise their mistake and would join the other princes in creating an United India. But, he continued, even if efforts in this direction failed, India could not any longer afford to allow any reluctance of the princes to join a federation to stand in the way of 250 millions of British India obtaining their freedom.

On the question of safeguards, the Pandit said that there was a talk of safeguards. The Congress and its representatives would have no objection to accepting such safeguards as they felt were needed in the best interests of India. But no safeguards which hindered India's full control of her fiscal and financial policy, and which prevented India from taking in reasonable period full control over her defence, can be acceptable to India.

MORE SACRIFICE NEEDED.

Pandit ji said while he felt that England could not dare to refuse India her freedom, the strength of those who represented the country would not lie so much in arguments as in the strength and capacity for sacrifice displayed by the people in India. There were some people who thought that the movement could not be revived again. There were others who advocated repression of the most undiluted form. If, therefore, they slackened their efforts in any way to boycott foreign cloth and liquor, their enemies would represent it as a sign of their weakness and exploit it to make their task difficult at the Round Table Conference.

It is only a few who will go to the Conference, but those who remain must understand that Swaraj would only be won if they continue to show an unflagging determination to win it, which they can best do by bringing about a complete boycott of foreign cloth and a complete suspension of the trade in liquor. Let every man woman and child put in the fullest effort in this direction. If they continued to boycott foreign cloth and fight the curse of liquor, and if they remained united and steadfast in their determination to obtain freedom, no force on earth could prevent them from obtaining and enjoying what in the words of the Lokmanya is their birthright.—A. P.

Why Simla Talks Failed

—:o:—

"Mussalman" Blames Sir Fazli Hussain

The special representative of the great "Friend of India" at Simla fixed the responsibility for the breakdown of the Simla negotiations on the representatives of the Nationalist Muslim Pary but it is evident even from the statement of Maulvi Shafi Daudi that it was representatives of the All-India Muslim Conference who were responsible for it, writes "The Mussalman" of Calcutta editorially.

And we are informed from a reliable source that Maulana Shaukat Ali and Sir Muhammad Shafi's attitude was highly conciliatory and trat it was Sir Fazli Hossain, a Member of the Government of India, who stood in the way and dissuaded the representatives of the Muslim Conference from accepting the proposal which Dr. M.A. Ansari and his colleagues were prepared to consider. Maulvi Shafi Daudi in his statement says that the formula of the Muslim Conference was not acceptable to the representatives of the Nationalist Muslim Party but it was brought to the notice of the Working Committee of the Muslim Conference by Maulana Shaukat Ali that, on his enquiring from the Nawab of Bhopal whether the Nationalist Muslim Party had come to any conclusion, he was informed that two proposals had been discussed by them and that the first one was probably acceptable to them, but on Maulana Shaukat Ali's asking about the second he was informed that it too would not be barred from discussion.

THE TWO PROPOSALS.

The two proposals are the following:—

(1) "Separate electorates for five years and then joint electorates on the late Maulana Mohamed Ali's formula unless 60 per cent of the Muslims in any legislature wish to dispense with it."

(2) "Separate electorates for ten years and then joint electorates on the same basis unless two-thirds wish to dispense with it."

It is to be borne in mind that these proposals were not put forward by the representatives of the Muslim Conference but the Simla representative of the "Friend of India" in his communication dated the 22nd instant, published in the "Friend" on the 23rd idem, wrongly attributed them to the Muslim Conference and thus misrepresented a material fact. These proposals emanated, we are reliably informed, from His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal who tried his best to make the two parties come to a compromise. But how were these proposals treated by the Muslim Conference representatives? According to Moulvi Shafi Daudi the Working Committee of the Muslim Conference "considered them but was unable to agree to any of them, mainly because they introduced joint electorates automatically....." So the proposals were rejected by the representatives of the Muslim Conference and not by those of the Nationalist Party but the Simla representative of the "Friend of India" took delight in misrepresenting this fact and said that the Nationalist Muslims "refused to agree to any compromise on the electorate issue". Could misrepresentation go further? It is a pity that there are Indians, particularly Muslims, who often rely on garbled reports of such proceedings and are thus led to form wrong opinions about those proceedings.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

It is now as clear as daylight that it was the representatives of the Muslim Conference, and not of the Nationalist Muslim Party, that were responsible for the breakdown. But the public must know that neither Maulana Shaukat Ali nor Sir Muhammad Shafi, of the Muslim Conference, were responsible for it. Their attitude, as we have learnt from an unimpeachable source, was highly laudable and they used their best endeavours to bring about an amicable settlement. But, unfortunately, there were other forces at work—Sir Fazli Hossain was there—and unity became impossible. Dr. Ansari in his statement said, "On our arrival here we found that the Simla atmosphere, for obvious reasons, was very inauspicious for any compromise. The apprehensions have alas! turned out only to be too true. The Simla surroundings and influences proved too strong for forces working for unity and all efforts to find a formula that would unite the two parties have been set at naught." Dr. Ansari further said, "We have been informed to-day (22nd) that in spite of the influence of some of the most important members being thrown into the scale of peace, the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference has rejected all proposals of compromise. We have done our best and gone to the utmost limit to meet gentlemen holding views digerent from ours and if our efforts have failed, it is not for want of earnest desire on our part to have an honourable compromise." The Nationalist Muslims who think that separate electorates are prejudicial to the interests of the country and the community were going to agree to the retention of such electorates for five years and then in their opinion joint electorates ought to be established and that too on condition that 60 per cent of the Muslim members of any legislature wish to have it. So an automatic introductions of joint electorates would not have been possible and the apprehension expressed in Moulvi Shafi Daudi's statement in that connexion is groundless. Moreover the Nationalist Muslims were not, according to Moulvi Shafi Daudi's statement, unwilling to discuss the second proposal also, which was to maintain separate electorates for ten years. Thus they showed a remarkable spirit of compromise but, unfortunately, the majority of the other party did not, and took up an adamantine attitude. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Sir Md. Shaa's earnest pleadings for a compromise, for which Dr. Ansari expressed his appreciation in his statement, though he did mention their names, were of no avail and Sir Fazli Hossain who as a Member of Government had absolutely no business to interfere, carried the day to the delight of the enemies of India and evidently to the detriment of the interests of the Muslim community and the country.

SIMLA INFLUENCES.

"Liberty," in the course of a leader under the caption "Simla Influences," writes:—

"All the efforts of the representatives of the Muslim Nationalists as well as of the Muslim communalists to come to an amicable adjustment of their respective viewpoints have ended in failure. Even the earnest attempts of his Highness the Nawab of Bhopal to direct and focus the Moslem views on the momentous question of Joint vs. Separate Electorates to a common centre, have proved equally ineffective. The Muslim leaders of both schools of thought have left Delhi. Whether they have left it sadder or wiser than before, time alone would show. The only alternative left is for the alien Government to step in and to dictate to the Moslems and, through them, to the entire Indian Nation, what the Government think to be best conducive to the National interests of India. Could anything be more humiliating to the Mussalmans as well as to Hindus?

If the source of this failure has to be traced one has only to look to the message from the Simla correspondent of the "Statesman." With the Simla officials ever ready to admit the representative character of the so-called All-India Muslim Conference and to wholly disregard the very existence of the Nationalist Muslims, as if they are subservient to the Hindu leaders of the Congress, as the Nawab Saheb of Dacca declared, there was very little hope of coming to an amicable settlement at Simla. If Simla had the fairness to see that the Nationalist Muslims are not really so insignificant a group as to be regarded for all practical purposes as non-existing, if it had realised that their views on the question of electorates were inspired by their broad nationalistic outlook as opposed to narrow communalism, the Simla correspondent of our "Friend" would not have dared declare that the Government would take no cognizance of the growing volume of Nationalist Muslim opinion in India definitely in favour of Joint Electorate and Hindu-Muslim Unity."

THREAT OF NO-RENT "CAMPAIGN".

Agrarian Crisis In Madras.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 26.

An agrarian crisis is brewing in the Andhra Desa. The peasants hard hit by the general slump in the country are under the iron heels of the zemindars to whom they are greatly indebted. Professor N. G. Ranga after his recent return from England has been organising the peasants and exhorting them to start a 'No-Rent' campaign, if some measure of relief is not given them by the landlords. For the last three years Andhra Desa has been deeply agitated over this problem. Unless the Government come out with a loan of one crore of rupees and grant extension of time to member debtors of the co-operative society, a serious crisis might come.

The peasants are also agitating for the removal of the penal rate of interest. Moneylenders and bankers are required not to demand more than 6 per cent interest for the monies lent in advance.

If the proposals of the peasants are not given effect to by December, they intend to start a 'No-Rent' Campaign all over the Andhra Desa.

It would appear that the zemindars are unrelenting and are insisting on their pound of flesh from the tenants. Professor Ranga had prolonged talks with Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel on this question and the Congress President seemed to have no objection to the launching of the 'No-Rent' campaign provided it is not done under the direct auspices of the Congress.

In several important places over the Andhra Province, Conferences were held recently and resolutions passed on the lines indicated above.

If the Government does not tackle the situation betimes and relieve the oppressive load of the tenants, there might be a big campaign in this Presidency as in the case of the United Provinces.

MR. SHESHASAYEE'S FLIGHT.

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 29.

Mr. R. Seshasayee flew from Madras to Tirupathi on the 25th instant in 1 hour 10 minutes. He is said to have encountered strong opposite wind over the Nagari hills and beyond. He landed in a dry lake. On account of the very large uncontrollable crowd collected near the Aeroplane, he had to seek the assistance of the local police, who helped him in taking the machine off. He is said to have inspected some works and did some work, and having started at 2-15 p.m. returned to Madras within 45 minutes against 1 hour 10 minutes when going to Tirupathi.

Case Against Congress Volunteers

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 25.

A case under section 61 Q and R of the District Police Act for having caused nuisance on a public street against two Congress volunteers of Hubli is proceeding before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate 3rd Division, Dharwar. The charge is that the said two volunteers snatched away cloth from a purchaser and pushed him on 1-4-31, while picketting before Mr. Maddiman's cloth shop at Hubli as he was dealing in yarn cloth of banned mills. Five prosecution witnesses have been examined so far. The accused are represented by Mr. D. P. Karmarkar M.A. LL.B.

A special meeting of the Council of the K. P. C. C. has been called to meet at Dharwar on the 5th July with a heavy agenda.

It will be remembered that the office of the K. P. C. C. was originally situated at Gadag and continued to be there for about 10 years. About 2 years ago it was removed to Dharwar as the principal workers were staying here. Now as Mr. Karnad Sadashivarao has been elected president, it seems that the question of the removal of the office has again risen.

The deadlock created by the local Cloth Merchants' Association having directed its members to close their shops until the Congress Committee permits them to sell their present stock of banned mills, still continues. The Cloth Merchants' Association seems to be adamant on the point.

The gentry and Government officials were at-home to the Railway Station Trafic Staff, Viramgaum, in honour of the station masters Mr. Herdevram N. Diwanji and Deputy Station master Mr. Maganlal N. Nanawati who retired from 1st July 1931 after completing 34 years' railway services, addresses in silver caskets were given.

Calcutta.—Hon. Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, member for Irrigation, Bengal Government, has assumed charge of his office.—A.P.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
July 1.
Jalavijaya, Bhandara, Rangoon.
Rizwani, Savage, Calcutta.
Kaga Maru, Koneljama, Kobe.
DEPARTURES.
July 2.
Steamer Jalavijaya for Karachi.
Steamer Genoa for Genoa.
Steamer Baroda for Busrah.
Steamer Chybassa for Karachi.
Steamer Kenya for Durban.
Steamer Rajputana for China.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavijaya, arrivd in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Rizwani:—Th T M Coy's steamer Rizwani, arrived in harbour in yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Kaga Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kaga Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

—:o:—

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Bombay, July 1.
1 Dalgoma, N F N F M M & Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 11-7 M M & Co.
3 Gharinda, B'nagar, 4-7, N M & Co.
4 Warfield, Dunkirk, 5-7, M M & Co.
5 Namurburg, Hamburg, 4-7, Volkart Bros.
6 Kaga Maru, NF, NF, N Y Kaisha.
7 Hatkhola, Calcutta, 2-7, M M & Co.
8 Steel Engineer, Colombo, 3-7, M M & Co.
9 Alipore, Japan, 3-7, M M & Co.
J End. Padma, NF, NF, New Bombay S S Co.
11 Kondekerk, Karachi, 4-7 L. Edwards Ltd.
12 Tokiwa Maru, Japan, 3-7. L. Edwards.
13 Kenya, Durban, 15-7, M M & Co.
14 Silverlarch, Marmagoa, 2-7, Volkart Bros.
15 Genova, Genova 14-7, L T & M. Co.
16 Khandalla, Durban, 1-7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Sumatra Maru Kobe 5-7 O S Kaisha Ltd.
3 Bankura, P. Gulf, 2-7, M M & Co.
4 Vita, Busrah, 3-7, M M & Co.
7 Jalavijaya, Karachi, NF, Scindia S N Co.
10|11 Chyebassa, Karachi, 3-7, M M & Co.
12-13 Canara, Calcutta, 2-7, M M & Co.
14 Skuld, M'Coast, 1-7, S Hussein & Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Almeidi, Karachi, 1-7, S. Hussam & Co.
G. Lalita, M'Coast, 2-7, Malaba S S Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, NF, L Naranji & Co.
M Dara NF, NF, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Rajputana 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 17-7-31 P &O S N Co.
Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Nurbadda, 18-7-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 30-6-31 K N C.
Elysia, 13-7-31 G T Co.
Circassia 1-7-31, Graham T Co.
Clan Keith 3-7-31 J F Co.
Walton 17-7-31 K N Co.
Clan Macvier, 5-7-31, J F Co.
Clan Ranolds, 21-7-31, J F Co.
FROM OSLO.
Agra 3-8-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-8-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 29-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Teneriffa 11-7-31 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Geirfels, 2-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels 23-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Sonnenfels, 6-1-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Trantenfels, 13-7-31, L Eowards Ltd.
Barenfels, 20-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Yesilkerk, 27-7-31 L. Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Genoa 30-6-31 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE
Hilda 4-7-31, L T Co.
Fusiyama 11-7-331 L T Co.
Cracovia 1-7-31. L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
C|o Canton. 18-7-31. F F Campbell Co.
C|Canton 14-7-31. F F Campbell & Co.
C|Bristol 29-7-31. F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Hakodate Maru 16-7-31 N Y Kaisha
Argun Maru, 10-7-31, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 29-7-31 NF, Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 17-7-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 4-7-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 17-7-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 10/7/31, P and O S N Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Warfield, 5-7-31 M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Noumburg, NF, Volkart Bros.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Konderkerk, 3/7/31, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENEVA.
Genca, 14-7-31, M Italiana.
FOR KOBE.
Allpore 1-7-31 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sumatra Maru, 5/7/31 O S Kaisha
Tokiwa Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya N & M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vita 3-7-31 M M and Co.
Baroda, NF, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Cunara, NF, M M & Co.
Hatkhola, NF, M M & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Chyebassa, 3-7-31, Scindia & Co.
Jalavijaya, NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind, P & O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG,
Noumburg, Volkart Bros,
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Konderberh, L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENEVA.
Genoa, M Italiana,
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Alipore P. and O. S. N. Co.
Sumatra Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, N F Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya M M & Co.
FOR MADRAS.
Garada, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Canara M M & Co.
Hatkhola M M & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalavijaya, S S N Co.
Chyebassa, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vita, M M & Co.
Baroda, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
Dalgoma, 30-6-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 1.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—1,00 cwts. linseed oil cakes; 5,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 3,150 groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 100 cwts. turmeric, K Harjivan & Co.; 10 bales animal skin, Grindley & Co.

For Marseilles:— 2,000 cwts. groundnutseed, H V Oomerbhoy; 184 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Kondekerk for Rotterdam:—3,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 1,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 200 cwts. groundnut oil, 4,000 cwts. groundnut, H V Oomerbhoy; 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—115 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Antwerp:—160 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 8 bales goat skin, A E Blumenthal.

For Hamburg:550 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 15 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly, Indian Products Exports Co.

S S Warfield for Hull:—4,200 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Silverlach for New York:—50 cwts. dill seed, A Govindji; 501 cwts. gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.

For Philadelphia:—103 bales wool for carpet, Shamjimal.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—165 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 482 bales coton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 cwts. castorseed, 1,000 cwts. linseed, Gorio Ltd.

For Naples.—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 cwts. castorseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—57 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.:

For Osaka:—21,000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—500b ales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 1.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Agents, M M & Co. from London:—22 cases electrades; 95 cases castor oil; 21 cases sugar; 63 cases milk food; 20 cases beer; 285 cases whisky; 413 cases cud. provision; 20 cases mineral water; 20 cases golden syrup; 92 cases medicine; 30 cases cigarettes; 50 cases lime juice; 240 cases fruit juice; 42 cases soap; 142 cases sausages; 69 cases biscuits; 110 cases gun; 27 cases jams; 153 cases boot polish; 110 cases wincarnish; 233 cases vinegar; 130 cases o'stares; 103 cases glassware; 30 kgs. lead; 40 kgs. fibre grease; 400 drums linseed oil; 150 drums spirits; 105 drums chemicals; 20 drums colour; 30 drums turpentine; 1512 drums paint; 218 drums varnish; 75 coils copper wire; 24 cases syrup; 45 cases cardials; 284 cases aware; 63 cases tyres; 350 cases cement; 58 cases chocolat;; 35 cases chicory; 45 cases cheese; 100 cases caraway seeds; 84 cases whiting; 122 bars silver.

From Charoute:— 204 cases brandy.

From Havre:—125 bundles copper sheets.

From Basti:—88 drums colour; 25 cases cheese; 24 cases spun silk.

From Marseilles:—72 cases wine 550 cases soap; 100 cases brandy; 50 cases almonds; 64 cases tyres; 220 cases dried milk food;. 320 cases celery seeds; 104 drums chemicals; 100 cases mineral white; 131 cases art silk yarn.

From Alexandria:—220 bales cotton.

S S Naumburg, Agents, Volkart Bros., from Probolingo:—1,981 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya:—2768 bags sugar; 289 bags tapioca seeds; 115 bags tea; 80 bags copper.

From Samarang:—1506 bags sugar.

From Balaina:—104 cases tea.

NIZAM STATE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Exhortation To Strengthen Union.

(From A Correspondent.)
SECUNDERABAD, June 26.

A mass meeting of H. E. H. the N. S. Railway Employees' Union attended by nearly 2,000 employees of the Loco and Engineering Workshops, was held on the Mettuguda Maidan yesterday. Mr. Abdul Hameed Vice-President who presided spoke about the 'Reserve Fund' started by the Lalaguda Branch, its present position, the purpose for which it was started etc.

RETRENCHMENT POLICY.

Mr. P. Subba Rao, General Secretary appealed to the men to organise themselves and support the Union in its efforts to secure the betterment of the condition of the workers. He exhorted them to contribute liberally towards the 'Reserve Fund.'

There was some more discussion about the 'Reserve Fund' and at the suggestion of Mr. A. Doraswamy (Organising Secretary) it was resolved that the whole question should be placed again before the Union Executive and settled after considering the views of all members.

Hubli Swadeshi Exhibition.

The Office Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal announces:

"In order to bring the manufacturers and consumers into closer touch and encourage the sale and popularity of Swadeshi goods in All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Hindustani Seva Dal in the month of October at Hubli, Karnatak, and will last for about a fortnight. The exact date of the exhibition will be announced later.

Hubli is a big cotton centre of the Bombay Presidency and is situated practically in the centre of the Congress Province of Karnatak. It is the junction of the Southern Maharatta Railway on the lines proceeding to Guntur, Bangalore, Sholapur, Poona and Portuguese Goa, as well as the junction of bus services in the four districts of the Bombay Presidency, Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum and N. Karnara. It has also a large connection in trade with the Indian State of Mysore. As such not less than a lakh of people interested in it are estimated to visit the exhibition and to drive the advantages therefrom.

We, therefore, urge those merchants, manufacturers and their agents, who are desirous of popularising their goods through this Exhibition and of increasing their sales in the South, to write to the Secretary of the Exhibition with regard to the terms for exhibiting their goods etc."

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

READY MONEY ALWAYS ! ! !

FOR YOUR DAILY BUSINESS DISBURSEMENTS.

From your CURRENT DEPOSIT A/c which pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. p. a. for he first 6 months and 2 per cent. p. a. for the next 6 months

FOR YOUR DOMESTIC EXPENSES.

From your HOME SAVINGS A/c. which pays you interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FOR YOUR YEARLY REQUIREMENTS.

From your FIXED DEPOSIT A/c. which pays you interest at the rate of 5 per cent. p. a.

FOR AN INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

By cashing your 3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4-1/2 per cent. compound and 5 1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

These and many more are the services offered by:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

MALT EXTRACT
WITH COD-LIVER OIL
A valuable nutritive containing the VITAMINS A & D useful in all wasting diseases, malnutrition, debility, rickets, etc.
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA
Sole Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY. Bombay 2.
Poona Depot:— KONKAR BROS.

Always ask for
KERALA'S SOAPS
Toilet and Washing
Purest and Best
Prices to suit all.

Made in India by Indians.
AGENTS:—P. MUNCHERJI & Co.
10, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUPPORT SWADESHI INDUSTRY
USE
PERFECT POTTERY MATERIALS
Manufacturers of BEST QUALITY of Fire Bricks, Fireclay, Seating Blocks, Glazed Stoneware Drainage PIPES and Fittings, Roofing and Flooring Tiles, Sanitary Wares, Household Pots and every description of Fireclay Goods.
THE MANAGING AGENTS:
Perfect Pottery Company, Ltd.
JUBBULPORE, (C. P.)
Telegrams: — "Stoneware."

HELP YOURSELF AND THE POOR.
BY TAKING
CERTIFICATES OF RS. 50 EACH.
(Payable in lump sum or in 50 monthly instalments)
All the principal amounts invested in Government Securities only.

Five Reasons Why You Must Donate

1. You help to educate the poor; 2. You will be eligible for interest free loans up to Rs. 5,000 by drawings; 3. Your heir or nominee will get a relief bonus of Rs. 250 for each certificate; 4. You can get back Rs. 75 after 75 months; 5. You have a chance of getting a cash bonus up to Rs. 2,500.

Particulars against Anna stamp.

GOWNA SAHAYA SANGHAMU, LTD.
(Gowna Mutual Aid Society), BELLARY.
Wanted District Agents in all the Districts in Bombay Presidency including Native States.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave	
Tokiwa Maru	6972	28 June	3 July	
x Kaga ,,	5860	1 July	13 July	
Hakozaki ,,	10500	---	@13 ,,	
Terukuni ,,	12000	...	@ 26 ,,	
Hakodate ,,	5303	16 July	30 July	
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10Aug	
x Tango ,,	6893	2 July	12 ,,	
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,	

*Do not c... passengers,
xCalls at ...bo.
(a) From C...mbo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles.
Haruna Maru	10500	10 June	28 June
Hakone ,,	10500	21 ,,	7 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kebe
...	...	...June	30 June
...	...	...	11 Aug.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure	
Sumatra Maru	26th June	6th	July
Argun ,,	10th July	23rd	,,
Havre ,,	25th ,,	6th	Aug.
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	22nd	,,

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Post Box No. 355.

STEADY PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT

offered to energetic and conscientious workers. Ladies or Gentlemen. Salary and Commission guaranteed. Apply by letter:—

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.,
LAHORE.

CONTRACEPTIVES
Hygienic and Sanitary

For illustrated lists write to:—
BHATTACHARYYA & CO.,
158, Muktaram Babu Street,
CALCUTTA.

PLEA FOR ACCURATE ACCOUNTING

Advice To Businessmen.

The importance to donors of knowing the fact in connection with the operation of their establishments was forcibly discussed in a message issued to all General Motors dealers and their bankers on June 15 by G. C. Seers, Managing Director of General Motors India Limited.

Below are given a few of the main points of Mr. Seers' talk:—

"In my contacts with various General Motors dealers, I have stressed the importance of what I will term "fact-finding" in placing General Motors' distributing activities on a firmer foundation of profit and financial strength, at the same time insuring a more stable and a more effective service to the public.

Whilse the programme is being presented individually and collectively as a part of this Company's general operating plans, it occurred to me that it would be desirable to present the picture in a message to all General Motors dealers, with particular reference to the broader phases of the problem.

A COMMON PROBLEM

This problem confronts not only each dealer, but likewise each manufacturer. The present and future success of any manufacturer in the automotive business must be directly measured and limited by the success of that manufacturer's dealer organization. In this case certain of the fundamestal causes are not hard to see. Corrective measures, however, are somewhat hard to prescribe. When I say "hard to prescribe," I am speaking fundamentally. It might not be difficult to inject into the situation temporary measures of relief. If, however, they are not of a fundamental character, they would serve only to intensify and not correct our weakness—there would result no real progress. It is absolutely essential that we work along sound economic lines if we are to achieve a constructive result and effectively solve or make progress toward solving this problem that faces us.

The distributing end of the business—the business of the dealer—is, of course, a retail operation. In that sense it is in the same category as the retail one of other industries. To my mind, however, amongst other things, the character of the product and the large individual transactions involving important financial responsibility, the retail end of the automotive industry presents important differences. It has not only the sale of the new product—practically the sole function of the average retail establishment—but it has the servicing of that product. In addition to this there has come into the picture during the past few years the retailing of the product that is taken in exchange for the new product—the used car. This does not appear, in principle, to anywhere near the same degree in other lines of retail operations.

Further, in the distributing end of the automotive industry, there is an unusually close relationship with the manufacturer. In very few other lines of merchandising is the success of one so completely predicated upon the success of the other. It is clearly the responsibility of the manufacturer to adopt such policies as will contribute to the success of the distributing end.

HINDI MOVEMENT

Wanted Men Of Zeal And Character.

MADRAS, June 27.

The Secretary Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

It is is a well-known fact that the Hindi movement has recorded an all round progress. There are hundreds of Pracharaks working all over the South. Some are working under the Sabha and the others are working independently. The demand for Hindi teachers from all the four provinces, namely, Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnatak, is increasing every day. With a view to meet this demand, the Sabha has been again running a Training College in Madras for the last two years after an interval of four years. 25 teachers were trained year before last, and 12 last year. Out of them 10 have been employed by the Sabha, 8 have secured posts in High Schools and other institutions and the rest of them are working independently, getting remuneration from the public.

Applications for this year for admission to the Training College will be received till the 15th of July and the selection will be announced by the 25th of July. The session for the next year's course will begin from the 10th of August. Provision has been made this year to take 20 candidates and a scholarship of Rs. 10/- will be awarded to only 10. Lodging and instruction will be provided free. The course of study in the College will range from 10 to 15 months according to the standard of the students. Arrangements for common messing had been made last year and the same arrangement will continue this year.

HINDI THE COMMON LANGUAGE

Students are expected to live together with the Professors, as an additional facility for picking up Hindi conversation. The medium of communication and instruction in the College will be Hindi. There will be Hindi examinations held from time to time and the course will be completed by the Rashtrabhasha Visharad and Pracharak examinations, the highest that the Sabha holds. The Sabha will have the first claim on the services of the students when they are required, but it does not formally guarantee appointments. In case teachers trained in the Training College are taken in the services of Sabha, they will be given a scale of pay which will compare very favourably with those of institutions of this kind.

Preference will be given to those who have already a knowledge of Hindi and high educational qualifications. Special application forms can be had on application from the Hindi Prachar Sabha.

MEN OF ZEAL AND CHARACTER.

It is our earnest hope that young men of ability, character, high educational qualifications and public zeal will recognise in the offer of the Sabha an excellent opportunity for public service in this great field of national activity. Only such men are required for the task of spreading the movement, to supply our country with a common language. Hindi teachers are expected to be more than mere teachers of the usual variety. They should be public men who have capacity for organization and who will serve as worthy links between the public and the Sabha.

THE WEATHER REPORT

Depression Forms Over S. Bengal

POONA, July 1.

A depression has formed over south Bengal with the centre this morning between Calcutta and Jessore. The monsoon has been strong along the Burma coast, in Orrissa, and along the west coast of the Peninsula and active in the rest of the Peninsula, Gujerat, West Central India, southern portions of Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bengal and Upper Burma. Yesterday's disturbed weather over the Punjab has caused fairly widespread thundershowers in Kashmir and in and near Kumaon Hills. The temperature is above normal from the Punjab and Sind to west Central Provinces and east United Provinces being markedly high in and around east Central India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, local in Upper Burma, Assam, west United Provinces, central Provinces, and Gujerat. A few falls also occurred in the Punjab Hills, west Central India, Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras, and north Madras coast.

Forecost:—Widespread rain will continue in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur and also west coast of the Peninsula and extend in the central parts of the country. Scattered falls will also continue in Assam and Deccan and extend in Gujerat, United Provinces, and Bihar and along and near western Himalayas.

Heavy rainfall Warning.—Locally heavy falls of rain will continue along the Burma coast and along the west coast of the Peninsula during the next two days and extend in south Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and east Central Provinces within twentyfour hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending a. 8 a.m. of 1-7-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.665 inches (.022 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.006.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 770.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees (2.5 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.2 degrees (3.7 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.

Observations Recorded.

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Monday together with the rainfall departure from normal since January 1:—

Stations	Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1931 to date.	Departure from normal.
Rangoon	1.2	31.2	+13.1
Chittagong	0.1	10.3	—10.4
Calcutta	...	6.0	— 5.9
Balasore	...	4.3	— 5.7
Cuttack	...	5.7	— 4.3
Patna	...	0.5	— 7.6
Benares	...	2.2	— 2.3
Allahabad	...	2.7	— 2.2
Cawnpore	...	1.8	— 1.5
Lucknow	...	1.0	— 3.5
Agra	...	0.8	— 1.6
Delhi	...	0.1	— 2.9
Lahore	...	0.1	— 1.5
Multan	...	0	— 0.8
Peshawar	...	0.1	— 0.3
Quetta	...	0	— 0.1
Jacobabad	...	0	— 0.2
Hyderabad	...	0.1	— 0.4
Karachi	...	0	— 0.9
Jodhpur	...	0.4	— 1.1
Ajmer	...	0.1	— 2.3
Rajkot	0.9	1.9	— 2.4
Surat	T	0.6	— 7.7
Ahmedabad	...	0.1	— 4.3
Indore	0.2	0.9	— 4.8
Akola	...	1.3	— 4.1
Jubbulpore	...	3.6	— 3.7
Nagpur	...	5.7	— 3.3
Bombay	0.7	6.1	—12.2
Ratnagiri	1.7	18.3	—10.5
Poona	0.3	1.9	— 2.9
Sholapur	0.1	4.6	— 0.1
Hyderabad	0.2	4.0	— 0.6
Bangalore	...	3.2	— 0.7
Mysore	0.2	2.4	— 0.6
Mangalore	2.2	31.1	— 5.7
Madura	...	0.3	— 1.1
Madras	0.1	3.3	+ 1.4
Cocanada	...	4.2	— 0.6
Simla	...	1.2	— 5.9
Mount Abu	...	0.3	— 4.9
Colombo	0.5	10.8	plus 2.9

'T'—Indicates rainfall of 1 to cents.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 1.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending [illegible] Colaba Point 8.12" Fort 3.86" J. J. Hospital 9.65".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 27.98" Fort 28.85" J. J. Hospital 26.89".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 26.63" Fort 33.28" J. J. Hospital 26.67".

Total since 1st June to date [illegible]

A "MUSHAIRA"

The monthly *mushaira* of the Bahm-e-Khayal of Bombay was held on Saturday last, under the [illegible] Hall of the New Era High School. Before the Mushaira was started the president delivered a very instructive lecture on the Urdu language and exhorted the poets not to confine themselves to ode-writing only, but to widen their activities and write, like the poets of old, on every conceivable subject, for that alone was one of the means of developing a language. In conclusion he advised them to take their inspiration direct from nature since a true poet is always considered a pupil of God. After this the Mushaira was held which lasted up to 1 a.m. The poems sung by Mr. Aejaz Ali, a son of Maulana Simab of Agra and who is on a short visit to Bombay, added further interest to the Mushaira. The hall was full.

Fundamental Rights

(Continued from page 6.)

which will more or less form planks of party platforms. The substantial reduction of expenditure has to be placed on the Statute Book because without it our autonomy in taxation will be illusory. And the control of Currency and Exchange has to be specifically provided because there is the spectre of 'Safeguards'. Exclusion of foreign cloth and yarn has to be mentioned in so many words so that there should be no room for future misunderstanding. How to raise the money required will then be entirely in the hands of the Swaraj Government.

AMEND DECLARATORY CLAUSE.

The main amendment I have to submit for consideration is in connection with the declaratory clause. It ought to read as follows:—

"The Congress, therefore, declares that any constitution which may be agreed to on its behalf shall provide for items contained in undermentioned group A and should enable the Swaraj Government to provide for items contained in undermentioned group B."

Group A is to contain clauses 1 to 9, 19 and 20.

Group B is to contain clauses 10 to 18.

Clauses in Group A shall not be altered except by the will of the people to be expressed in the manner to be provided for. On the other hand the Swaraj Government will be free to make changes in matters covered by the clauses in Group B.

As a matter of detail pertaining to Fundamental Rights, it will be found that clauses 2 and 9 are covered by the sub-clauses iii, vi and i respectively of clause 1 (which makes a list of Fundamental Rights). Forming Unions comes under association and combination. Religious neutrality on the part of the State is not different from freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion, and no disability being attached to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste or creed. As I said, however, this is a matter of detail. The main point I seek to make in this article is the necessity of amending the declaratory clause so as to incorporate certain matters in the Constitution which will be sacrosanct to the Swaraj Government and provide for other matters to be autonomously administered by the Swaraj Government vis-a-vis the British Government or Parliament.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Queen of Spain reached London on Tuesday from Paris. She was met at the station by Princess Beatrice, King Alfonso and others, and proceeded to Kensington Palace with King Algonso.—B. O. W.

Rugby—The news of death of Doctor Shamer failure at the age of 75 at Hamburg on Tuesday, has been received with great regret in London where he was first representative of the German Republic to come to London after the war and he remained here for ten years. On his refirement many tributes were paid to him and [illegible] Foreign Secretary Henderson spoke warmly of his work.—B. O. W.

VANDEMATHARAM ! GANDHI-KI-JAI ! !

CURRENT OPINION OF THE WORLD

OF OUR

"Wonderful Predictions and Talisman"

"JAYAVASIKARINI OR LUCKY CHARM"

AROODAM.

If you send questions, in a serial order relating to your futurity, suitable answers will be sent by return post. The replies will be quite plain and accurate. Enter the correct writing time in your letters and state your approximate age or send a copy of your Horoscope if available.

For five questions. ... ... Re. 1.

For every additional question ... As. 4

HANUMAN KAVACHAM

This is prepared according to Sastras after performing certain Japa and Homa. This can be worn by every one. By wearing this, one will have success in his undertakings, obtain the kindness of great men, increase in his profession, several benefits in several ways, good effects, good personality and great union in the family. There will be several other benefits also by wearing this and it is impossible to describe them fully here. If once used the result will be known. If children wear this they will be free from all kinds of "Graha Doshas." When ordering for it please furnish your full name, approximate age, sex and caste.

The cost of one Kavacha Rs. 10.

If five purchased at a time Rs. 40.

CERTIFICATES.

Some of the many received in May 1931.

.....My eldest son is using your Talisman and he is quite happy. Kindly therefore send another Talisman for my sister.

(Sd.) B. SREERAMULU, Clerk, High School, Punadipadu, Krishna District, 15-5-'31.

.....All the predictions sent to me last year proved to be quite correct. May you be blessed with long life

(Sd.) S. MOOKKIAH, Conavy, Deltota, Ceylon., 16-5-'31.

.....I am glad to inform you that what you foretold in my Jatakam came out to be true, I again want you to give me the same kind of One Year Life Reading.

(Sd.) Sri T. P. V. T THUMPAGADAVA. Agraharam Akidu, 18-5-'31.

This Talisman contains a peculiar root enclosed in it after performing the necessary puja and homa according to Sastras. As this is sent by post to several places this is prepared in a way as to get no contamination whatever. For the last fifteen years this is purchased in several places in the world and especially in India and its effects are fully realised. This can be worn by males and females, old and young without any distinction of caste or creed. It is impossible to describe its effects fully here but only a few are stated below.

1. It is a fact that every one who wears this will get his difficulties and financial embarrassment decreased gradually and will get elevation in every way (but one should not consider that by wearing it he will become a millionaire the next day).

2. If business people or those in service wear this they will be free from the effects of bad stars and they will flourish well or obtain the favours of their superiors.

3. However clever one may be in conducting the business, still he will get loss and obstacles at times. This Talisman will relieve of such difficulties and loss and will make him to prosper well.

4. Students, by wearing this will get success in their examinations and will have no obstacles in studies, and will be quite healthy.

5. If there be no union among family members and quarrels arise without any reason this Talisman will bring peace in the family.

6. If difficulties occur as the result of black magic this Talisman will remove them after wearing it.

7. Children will be getting several doshas up to the tenth year of their age; this Talisman will remove such doshas and will make the children to live long and healthy.

8. By wearing this one will get the blessings of the Almighty, kindness of elders and charitable disposition.

9. Whatever illness one may be suffering from, this Talisman will show signs of cure after wearing it and will cure the illness gradually. There are several other benefits by the use of this Talisman.

We prepare also "Special Talisman" which will give greater effects and success in all reasonable affairs although unfavourable results are expected. But it will not give any effect in races, lottery and gambling. Those who require Special Talisman should furnish full particulars regarding their Gothram and House name, if any, and their full name. If the horoscope is available a copy of it may be sent or the date of birth may be mentioned. The purpose for which this Talisman is required should be clearly stated. This is made of gold and the necessary puja and homam will be performed for about forty days from the date of receipt of the order. An advance of Rs. 20 should be sent for its preparation and the balance of Rs. 30 will be recovered by V. P. P. when the parcel is sent with the necessary instructions for wearing the Talisman.

The Ordinary Talisman is made of Silver and it will be sent in a day or two after the receipt of the order. Its effects will continue for a year or two but those of the Special Talisman will last throughout the lifetime of the person wearing it.

The cost of Ordinary Talisman ... Rs. 2
" if ten purchased at a time ... " 15
" of the Special Talisman ... " 50

The name and address should be written clearly and whether the Talisman should be sent by V. P. P. or the cost is sent in advance by M. O. should be stated V. P. P. can be sent to places in India, Ceylon and Burma, but it cannot be sent to South Africa, and other Foreign Countries (Malay States). If orders are sent from those places the cost of the Talisman together with Re. 1-8-0 being the parcel charges should be sent in advance by M. O. or B.P.O.

Thanks very much for your Jayavasikarini Talisman which steered through the storm of unavoidable circumstances and crowned with success in the First Arts Examination. Over and above through the Incomitable power of your Jayavasikarini Talisman, I have been coming out with flying colours in every attempt. I thank you, again with sincere prayers to God for your long life and prosperity.

(Sd.) G. S. MANOLI Gibb Town, Dharwar, 2-5-'31.

.....I am very glad to tell you that what you had predicted about my examination has come true. I have passed my High School Final Examination.

(Sd.) V. GANAPATHI c/o. RAJAM IYENGAR. Reddiar Temple, 51 Street East Rangoon, 14-5-'31.

ASTROLOGICAL REVELATIONS.

If you send particulars regarding the correct date and time of birth or mention the correct time of writing your letter and your approximate age, your future events will be stated in detail.

DETAILS OF CHARGES.

One year Life Reading.
(Monthly Details) ... Rs. 2-0
(Weekly Details) ... Rs. 10-0
Five Years: (Monthly Details ... Rs. 7-8

LAKSHMI GANESA KAVACHAM

If one wears this Kavacham he will be blessed with good fortune and wealth. His profession will flourish and his family affairs will be successful. This is the secret of Sastras. This should be used only by those who have attained their eighteenth year of age and may be used by both the sexes. It is impossible to describe its great effects in this small space. They will be realised by wearing it. It will be sent after five days from the date of receipt of the order.

The cost of one Kavacha Rs. 12-8
If five are purchased at a time Rs. 50-0

When ordering for this please write your full name and the approximate age.

CERTIFICATES.

Some of the many received in May 1931.

.....With the favour of your Talisman I am getting every success.

(Sd.) S. S. PATIL. Dentist, Modhol 25-5-'31.

.....Please accept my hearty congratulations on your forecasting correctly about my success at the recent University Examination. I am glad to inform you that I got through successfully in the B.Sc. Degree Examination as you had predicted.

(Sd.) M. O. AYASHINGER VASI, "Dwarka House," Malleswaram, Bangalore City, 21-5-'31.

.....You sent me a Life Reading last year in your No. 98474 dated 2-6-'30. It has been correct up-to-date. Please send me a Life Reading in continuation of the above period.

(Sd.) K. S. VINAYAKAM, Station Master, Madanapalle Road, Madras Presidency 25-5-'31.

V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, D. A. Sc., Gandhi Astrologer,
Hanuman Astrological Office, TIRUTTANI, South India.
Tel. Address: "HANUMAN."

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Without Operation
in 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
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BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1931.

What Indian Princes Mean By Federation

—:o:—

NO DIRECT REPRESENTATION TO STATE PEOPLE

PRINCES TO HAVE SHARE IN SHAPING ALL-INDIA POLICY

The Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber has circulated a memorandum among the Princes enumerating the advantages to be gained by a Federal scheme. The following are some of the extracts:

The guiding consideration must doubtless be the obtainment of security for the sovereign rights as well as the social and economic interests of the States in a United India. Subject to this paramount consideration it would of course be necessary, in order to arrive at wise conclusions, to weigh various other considerations also. But in relation to the most important consideration, it might be useful correctly to survey the sphere in which the Federal Legislature will function for that Legislature will have no authority in respect of any matters which by the free consent of the States are not federalised but retained within the sphere of their internal autonomy.

A reference to this list of subjects agreed to be federalised at the R. T. C. will show that speaking generally it only contains subjects in respect of none of which the States to-day exercise any authority. If the future Government is composed of federated British India and the States together, the latter, however represented, will be able effectively to influence the polices and measures which the Government will in future adopt.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

Also, it would be necessary to bear in mind that the Federal Government will ye concerned with All-India matters and its policies must, in the very nature of things, be calculated to conduce to the benefit, of the whole country and have equal regard for all interests. Any discrimination against any federating unit or units would not be possible in practice.

While it is conceivable that a federating unit or units, i.e., a Province or Provinces of British India or a State or States might for its or their own benefit desire the adoption of a policy detrimental to the interests of other units, it is more than probable that such a policy—viewed as an All-India policy—would be strongly opposed by the majority and will not be adopted. So far as the States are concerned, there must be in both the Federal Houses representatives other than those of the States themselves, whose interests are akin to those of the States, and who would therefore vote with the States.

SEPARATE INTERESTS.

In any event, it is certain that voting in the Federal Houses where questions of All-India policy would be decided, would not reflect any desire on the part either of the States or of British India to be ranged against each other.

The existing separate interests of these two entities would naturally be merged in the common interests of a United India British India would not vote solid against the States voting 'en bloc'—the voting would rather result from identity of interests between particular Provinces and States, and thus would more likely be along the line of regional rather than of British India and States' interests."

The federation of Indian States with British India outlined in the Sankey Report implies that:—

RIGHTS SECURED.

The Sovereign Rights of Indian States, except in so far as the States themselves voluntarily and of their own free will and consent assign to the Federal Government continue under the absolute protection and guarantee of the Constitution.

NO ENCROACHMENT.

The Federal Government will and can exercise only such rights as are expressly granted to it, and therefore such encroachment on the authority of the States as now takes place will cease.

British India and the States will be co-equal partners and the present position in which the States are placed in practical subordination to the present Government of India would cease.

The States, by being represented in the federal legislatures and in the federal executive, will have a definite share in the determination, control and execution of all policies affecting the whole of India.

Matters in issue between the British Indian Government and States (not being of a dynastic or personal character- will be decided judicially and not by executive order as at present.

The States will be freed from the restrictions on their economic life which restrictions now prevent their full development.

NO COERCION.

As in all matters of common concern to the country the Federal Government (representing also the States) will be the sole authority, there will be no occasion for the Government of India to secure by indirect methods the acceptance by the States of the policy laid down by the Government of India.

Matters personal or relating to the dynasties of Rulers will be reserved to the Crown.

Federal officers working in States will cease to be beyond the law of the States and will stand towards the State Governments in the same position as their own officials.

As federation could be brought into existence only by Treaties with Crown the rights and vested interests of the States should be secured by these.

Federal subjects will ordinarily be administered by the Federal Executive which will include representatives of States—subject to the reserved rights of the States in this behalf.

As against what is stated in part A, it is possible to allege that:—

THE SAFEGUARDS.

The treaty rights of the States may be whittled down in practice and the constitutional guarantee may be insufficient.

(1) The States themselves would be effectively represented in the Executive and the Legislature of the Federation.

(2) The Supreme Court would be given the authority to prevent any encroachment, legislative or executive by the Federal Government over the States not to say that of the principal of such rights which will be covered by its reserved powers, the Crown will still be the Custodian.

TAXATION RELIEF.

The States may be burdened with a share of federal expenditure which will further cripple the financial resources of the States. The people of States will be taxed by two over lapping authorities and will be much worse off.

DEMOCRACY.

Association with British India will undermine the authority and prestige of the Rulers and will lead to the establishment of democratic Government.

Berar Legislative Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 29.

A meeting of the Berar Legislative Committee will be held at Amraoti on the 17th July, when the Hon. Mr. H. Gowan will introduce the Berar Patels and Patwaris (Amendment) Law and also the Berar Land Revenue Amendment Law and move that the same be referred to a Select Committee.

The proceedings of the Legislative Committee are open to the public.

PATNA HIGH COURT'S SUMMER VACATION.

PATNA, June 30.

It is understood that at a recent meeting of the Judges of the Patna High Court, it was decided that the long vacation of 72 days should, from the year 1932 onwards, be fixed in summer, May to July, instead of from the middle of August to the end of October. A Committee was appointed to work out the details and consequential changes.—A. P.

FRANCO-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

"Serious" State Of Affairs

ATTITUDE OF ITALY.

Washington.—High administration authorities in the afternoon described the Franco-American negotiations with regard to war-debts as serious, but added that the United States Government were not discouraged, and were still hopeful of agreement. Negotiations in Paris were described as in the same position as they were last night.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

Washington.—The Italian Government has informed the State Department that it is provisionally suspending the International debt due to Italy on 1st July, and adds that payments owed by Italian Government on the same date will be deposited on a provisional account with the Bank of International Settlements.—Reuter.

Financial Effect Of Hoover's Proposals

LONDON, June 30.

Rugby.—The Chancellor of Exchequer, Snowden, replying in the Commons to the question on the financial effect of President Hoover's proposals said that in the financial year payments due on debt to the United States amounted to £32,864,000 and receipts from Reparations and War Loans to Allies allowed for in Budget were:—From Reparations £15,800,000; From War Loans to Allies £17,750,000; Total £33,550,000. Following sums allowed for in Budget were also affected by proposals:—From Dominions and Colonial War Loans and Indian War Contribution £7,706,000 and from Loans from Reconstruction Relief, Repatriation and Stores 2,273,000. Full total £43,529,000. We had already received thirteen million pounds due to us and had already paid £13,555,000 of £32,864,000 due to United States. If full advantage had been taken of offer made by United Kingdom Government loss to present financial year would have been £11187000 and there would be small gain to next financial year. Generous offer of South Africa would improve our position by 169,000 in this and next financial year.—B. O. W.

THE TEST MATCH

New Zealand Declares At 469 For 9.

LONDON, June 30.

New Zealand declared at 469 runs for nine wickets in their second innings.

Demspter contributed 120, Page 104 and Blunt 96; while Peebles took four wickets for 150 runs.—Reuter.

(New Zealand had made 224 in hand first inning. This makes a total of 693. England had made 454 in the first innings. They therefore require 239 runs to win).

Unemployment Insurance Bill Passes Third Reading.

LONDON, July 1.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading, by 216 votes to 164, of the Unemployment Insurance Bill which increases the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund from 90 millions to 115 million sterling.—Reuter.

'POSEIDON' ENQUIRY FINDING

LT.-COMMANDER GALPIN DISMISSED AND REPRIMANDED.

LONDON, July 1.

Wei-Hai-Wei.—The Court-martial has found Lieut-Commander Galpin guilty of hazarding the submarine "Poseidon". He has been dismissed the ship, and reprimanded.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, June 30.

Malaga.—Martial Law has been withdrawn and the general strike has peacefully subsided.—Reuter.

STACK AND CHAPLIN TAKE OFF FOR BAGDAD.

LONDON, June 30.

Aleppo.—Airmen Stack and Chaplin landed at 4-30 p.m. and are taking off for Bagdad at 6-30 p.m.—Reuter.

"HIS POUND OF FLESH."

Paying Assesment In Instalments.

VILLE PARLE MUNICIPALITY'S CIRCULAR

REORGANISING SUBURBAN YOUTH LEAGUE

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, June 29.

The usual flag salutation ceremony came off last Sunday at the Satyagraha Chowk, Ghodbunder Road. In the absence of the President Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt. the ceremony was performed by Sjt. Markandrai Mehta, the secretary.

The first meeting of the M. P. C. C. was held last Sunday at Poona. Amongst the items on the agenda was the election of the representatives to A. I. C. C. Amongst those elected are Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt and Sjt. Balasaheb Kher both of the suburban district.

IN INSTALMENTS.

Sometime back some of the tax-payers of Vile Parle, made a representation to the municipality to allow them to pay their assessment in suitable instalments. The Vile Parle Municipality has circularised a resolution re: the representation which grants these instalments under certain conditions.

SUBURBAN YOUTH LEAGUE.

A circular was issued to the Suburban Youth League signed by Sjt. Rajadhyaksh, to meet in the office of Indo-Exports Co. to consider the reorganisation of the Suburban District Youth League. It will be remembered that Sjt. H. D. Raja now undergoing a long term imprisonment at Yerwada was the first dictator. He appointed Sjt. Rajadhyaksha to succeed him. Some of the members were thinking of reorganising the S. D. League. And thereupon a small band of youth leaguers met at the above office, in Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road. They passed two resolutions: one the dictatorship be abolished and appointed the Provisional Committee consisting of Sjts. Rajadhyaksha, A. V. Mehta, G. Kothari, Dr. V. P. Jani, Sjt. Umedbhai Patel, and Kabali; the second resolution authorised the above Committee to draft the constitution of the new Suburban District Youth League and submit their report before 5th July.

Andhra Conference Resolutions.

GUNTUR, June 30.

The Andhra Provincial Conference concluded overnight after adopting resolutions deploring anti-Indian feeling in Burma, urging the stoppage of further emigration until favourable conditions are restored, as unrestricted emigration is inimical to interes of India and Burma, and has resulted in racial hatred, condemning the use of Indian troops to quell the rebellion, and urging the recall of the Government of Burma The Conference demanded the abolition of classification in jails and the creation of a special division of political prisoners, and it urged the Congress, if the request is not acceded to, to devise plan for civil disobedience in jails against the present system. It also requested Mahatma Gandhi to urge at the Round Table Conference the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis and the immediate creation of a separate Andhra province. A resolution urging the renaming of India as Hindusthan was passed.—A. P.

BIJOLIA INQUIRY POSTPONED.

At Satyagrahis' Leader's Request

UDAIPUR DEWAN NEGOTIATING. SETTLEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, June 30.

Sjt. Amritlal Sheth, Secretary, Bijolia Inquiry Committee has issued the following statement to the press. "According to programme Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar and Prof. G. R. Abhyanker were to start for Bijolia to-night and everybody concerned with our inquiry as also the public at large was accordingly informed. But I am sorry to say that the poogramme has to be changed at the last hour in view of the request of Sjt. Haribhauji Upadhyay, Leader of Bijolia Satyagrahis at whose instance the Inquiry Committee was appointed. Sjt Haribhauji telegraphically requests postponement of the inquiry as negotiations for a settlement are going on between Sjt. Jamnalalji and Sir Sukhdevprasad, Prime Minister of Udaipur who is now in Bombay. We have, therefore, to postpone the inquiry for the present. I hope Mewad authorities will now see their way to grant the just claims of the brave peasants of Bijolia and put an end to this long protracted and shameful chapter, especially as Sir Sukhdevprasad is personally discussing matters with Sjt. Jamnalalji".

All-India Trade Union Congress

Arrangements for holding the 11th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress in Calcutta are almost completed. The Executive Council of the Congress will have its sittings at the Albert Institute Hall (15, College Square, North) as follows:—

Friday (3rd July) at 3 P.M.

Saturday the 4th July—1st sitting at 8 A.M., 2nd sitting at 2 P.M., and 3rd sitting at 10 p.m.

Sunday (5th July) at 11 a.m.

The open Session of the Congress meets at the Calcutta University Institute Hall (7, College Square, East) on Saturday at 5 p.m., and Sunday at 4 p.m. In case the business of the Session is not finished at its second sitting on Sunday, it shall have the third sitting at the Albert Institute Hall on Monday, the exact time of which will be fixed and announced later on.

The following dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday, the 30th June:—The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Rustom and Lady Vakil, the Most Revd. Dr. H. Doering, Major-General and Mrs. W. H. C. Forester, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. R. Macklin, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McCulloch, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. T. M. Porter, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Munro, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. G. F. J. Paterson, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Amy, Sahibzada H. O. Saivid, M. A. Mirza, Mr. and Mrs. R S Moberly, Mr and Mrs. E.A. Wodehouse, Major F. C. Hickie, Major G. L. O. Pollard, Major and Mrs. E. C. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Farbrother, Mr. Abdul Kadir Mahomed Hussain, Mr. K. S. Jatar, Lt. Colonel D. D. Khambatta, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur and Mrs. B. H. Vakil.

PEACEFUL PICKETING NOT AGAINST PACT.

—:o:—

India Has Right To Boycott Foreign Cloth

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S REPLY TO JUBBULPORE DEALERS.

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

In connection with picketing of cloth shops which begins to-morrow, Muslim dealers sent a representation to Congress authorities through Mr. Mahomad Hussain and Mr. Wylat Hussain pointing out its dangers and asking them to call off.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent a reply as the President of the City Congress Committee pointing out that it not against the Pact with the Government of India, as it was explicitly stated that the Congress could, when necessary, resort to peaceful picketing, and it was recognised by Government quite apart from the Civil Disobedience movement. The country has a right to boycott foreign coth and work for this by prpaganda and picketing. The Congress will endeavour to abide by the terms of the provisional settlement, and it is in accordance with these terms that the boycott campaign and picketing are being resorted to.

NOT A COMMUNAL QUESTION.

Pandit Jawaharlal denies that the boycott of foreign cloth is a communal question, as it is purely economic and for the benefit of the poorer classes, who, he contends, have really benefited. The Pandit maintains that picketing is going to be perfectly peaceful without the slightest element of compulsion, and directed to the buyer to whom appeal will mainly be addressed. Those who choose to purchase foreign cloth are perfectly free to do so. The reply ends with an appeal to all to join the boycott.—A.P.

NEW DISCOVERIES ON LIGHT.

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S ACTIVITIES.

CALCUTTA (By Mail), June 28.

Since his return from Europe, Prof. Sir C.V. Raman, has had such a busy time that numerous public engagements have somewhat interfered with his scientific activities. Nevertheless within the last few weeks, scientific result of very great interest have been obtained by him and his collaborators. Some of these results are not yet sufficiently mature to be released for publication, but he gave the "Associated Press" the following particulars concerning what he considered to be the most outstanding research now being carried out under his direction.

FUNDAMENTAL NATURE OF LIGHT.

This relates to the question of the fundamental nature of light. According to the generally accepted views at the present time, light possesses a dual character, namely, the nature of a wave motion as also its corpuscular or particle-like properties. Every moving particle possesses energy and momentum and it has long been known that light possesses both of these characters. That it has energy is shown by the convertibility of light into heat and mechanical motion. That light has momentum is a consequence of the theory which is confirmed experimentally by the fact that it exerts a pressure on any surface on which it falls and by which it is absorbed or reflected. The experimental demonstration of radiation pressure was one of the great triumphs of 19th century physics and it is recognised at the present time that the momentum of light plays a fundamental part in cosmic phenomena. There is another important attribute of light regarding which there has been considerable uncertainty. The question arises whether light possesses spin or angular momentum similar to that of a top or gyroscope or that of a bullet shot from a gun with rifled bore. The wave-theory of light seems to indicate that light may possess angular momentum in some cases and may not possess in others. The newer theories, on the other hand, indicate that light also always has a spin though whether the spin is left-handed or right-handed may be indeterminate in some cases. There has so far been no definite experimental proof whether light possesses angular momentum or not.

LIGHT POSSESSES ANGULAR MOMENTUM.

The question now appears to be definitely decided by researches made in Prof. Raman's laboratory by him and his collaborator, Mr. S. Bhagavantam, which indicate that light invariably possesses angular momentum. In other words light consists of particles which have the three-fold attributes of energy, momentum and a spin. The experimental proof of this is furnished by scattering light in gases and determining its state of polarisation before and after such scattering. Molecules possess a spin or angular momentum of their own, and when they collide with the light-particles, an exchange of spins may occur. Whenever a molecule gains or loses spin, it is found that light changes from a right-handed to a left-handed character or vice-versa. This proves that the light-particle itself possesses a spin which may be left- or right-handed according cumstances.—A.P.

"OUR VOICE IS BOUND TO BE HEARD"

Calcutta's Civic Honour To Dr. Ansari

EUROPEAN COUNCILLORS KEEP ALOOF IN A BODY

CALCUTTA, June 30.

"The Round Table Conference may be packed by people of one view, but our voice is bound to be heard. India cannot come to a decision on the communal issue unless Nationalist Muslims have a due a share in it. Or will be the last word on the subject. I warn the people," observed Dr. M. A. Ansari, in the course of his speech, acknowledging the civic honour conferred on him at the Town Hall, this evening, before a large gathering, including Hon. B. P. Singh Roy, Minister. The European Councillors of the Corporation were [illegible] and only [illegible] including [illegible] tended [illegible]

IMP[illegible] TR[illegible]

TO BE [illegible]

The imp[illegible] of the Bo[illegible] Trust on T[illegible] the Financ[illegible] report to float [illegible] 30 lakhs. The [illegible] sed in August a[illegible] terest. It would be made repayable in 1937. Tenders would be invited for the loan.

The Committee also placed on record their appreciation to the very valuable services rendered by Mr. A. R. Dalal as Municipal Commissioner

KAMET CONQUERED.

British Expedition Reaches 25,447 Feet.

LONDON, June 30.

Rugby.—Members of the small British Himalayan Expedition, led by the young British mountaineer, F. S. Smythe, have succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Kamet, 25,447 feet high. This is the highest altitude ever climbed.

The announcement of the Expedition's success is made in a world copyright telegram from Smythe to "The Times" which is publishing his exclusive messages. Smythe was a member of the last Dyhrenfurth expedition to Kanchenjunga when the neighbouring Jongsong peak, 24,320 feet high, was conquered. Kamet stands in the United Provinces, and is the second highest peak in the Empire. Smythe has five companions with him, Captain Birnie, Dr. Greene, Wing-Commander Beaumann and Messrs. Holdsworth and Shipton. Nine previous attempts have been made on Kamet without success. —B.O.W.

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